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LAW ENFORCEMENT SPECIALIST

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Volume 1

Security Police Functions

Extension Course Institute
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Preface

THE 81152 CDC was written to give basic knowledges, procedures, and techniques to law enforcement specialists. The subjects covered in this course will help you to perform your daily duties. This course consists of four volumes titled "Security Police Functions." "Law Enforcement Operations and Programs," "Law Enforcement Responsibilities and Policies," and "Security Police Tactical Duties."

This first volume covers general functions performed by Security Police members. It gives you a foundation of knowledge to prepare you to fulfill your duties and responsibilities.

Chapter 1 begins with the history of the Security Police career field. It also covers your specific duties and responsibilities as a law enforcement specialist, integrity and ethics, the Code of Ethics, and the Security Police Creed.

In Chapter 2, you will learn about the legal considerations and provisions of your job. This chapter covers military authority and jurisdiction, Security Police authority, use of force, and apprehension and restraint. In the last section of this chapter you will study rights advisement and the legalities of search and seizure.

Chapter 3 deals with post activities and Security Police communications. Post activities include guardmount procedures, post responsibilities, post inspections, and post checks. You will also learn about the means, principles, and procedures of communications.

Foldout 1 is bound in the back of this volume. Use it as the text directs.

A glossary of acronyms is included at the end of this volume.

To get an *immediate response* to your questions concerning subject matter in this course, call the author at AV 473–3253 between 0730 and 1630 (central time) Monday through Friday. Otherwise, write the author at the 3280th Technical Training Group, Lackland AFB TX 78236–5000, to point out technical errors you find in the text, Volume Review Exercises, or Course Examination. Sending subject matter questions to ECI slows response time.

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This volume is valued at 9 hours (3 points).

Material in this volume is reviewed annually for technical accuracy, adequacy, and currency. For SKT purposes, the examinee should check the Index of ECI Study Reference Material to determine the correct references to study.

Contents

Chapter		Page
	Preface	*iii*
1	History and Responsibilities	1
2	Legal Considerations and Provisions	8
3	Post Activities and Communications	20
	Bibliography	27
	Glossary	28
	Answers for Exercises	29

NOTE: This course teaches through numbered lesson segments, each continuing a behavioral objective, text, and exercises. The objective sets your learning goal. The text gives you the information you need to reach that goal, and the exercises let you check your achievement. When you complete each segment, see whether your answers match those in the back of the volume. If your response to an exercise is incorrect, review the objective and its text.

CHAPTER 1

History and Responsibilities

THE SUCCESS OF the Air Force mission depends largely on the effectiveness of the Security Police. To fulfill your duties and responsibilities, you must have a foundation of knowledge to build upon.

In this chapter, we will discuss the history of the Security Police career field and your duties and responsibilities as a law enforcement specialist. We will also discuss integrity and ethics, to include the Code of Ethics and the Security Police Creed.

1-1. Career Field History and Specialty Duties

From the beginning of military history, armies have performed military police duties. So that you may better understand the Security Police as it is today, this section tells you how military police work has evolved throughout history. We will also briefly look at what your duties and responsibilities are as a law enforcement specialist.

001. Identify events from Security Police history.

Development. The Office of Provost Marshal has been traced back to the time of the Norman conquest of England in the 11th century. King Charles I personally appointed the Provost to maintain the peace, safeguard royal interests, and handle disciplinary matters. Thereafter, the Provost progressively assumed more disciplinary duties. By the 16th century, the Provost became a permanent member of the Army. This official also had assistant provost marshals and government paid troops, which, by the time of Henry VIII, were referred to as Provost Companies.

In the period immediately preceeding the Revolutionary War, the Colonial Army adopted the form, title, and administrative procedures of the British Army with little change.

Revolutionary War. In January 1776, General Washington appointed a Provost Marshal to the Army of the United Colonies. Two years later, by congressional resolution, a Provost Corps was established, "to be mounted on horseback and armed and accounted as Light Dragoons."

Civil War. In September 1862, the War Department appointed a Provost Marshal General to enforce the draft laws, but this officer's subordinates throughout the country performed many police functions. They were charged with apprehending deserters, arresting disloyal persons, inquiring into reported treasonable practices, seizing stolen Government property, and detecting spies. They were authorized to call on any available military force within their districts or to employ the assistance of citizens, constables, sheriffs, or police officers.

World War I. In July 1917, as a result of the arrival of the American Expeditionary Force in France, General Pershing appointed a Provost Marshal to act as advisor on military police matters. Military police duties were performed by all types of units, hastily activated when needed, with no special supervision or technical training. To provide for a military police force with special qualifications and general suitability, the Military Police Corps was established for the duration of the emergency. The war ended less than a month afterwards and before many of the programmed reforms could be placed into effect.

World War II. The rapid expansion of the Army during World War II again pointed to the need for a unified and centrally directed military police organization. On 31 July 1941, The Judge Advocate General of the Army became the first Provost Marshal General of the Army of World War II. On 29 March 1943, as a result of the reorganization of the War Department, Army Air Corps General "Hap" Arnold directed the establishment of the Office of the Air Provost Marshal. Responsibilities of this office included internal security and law enforcement. This action marked the first great milestone in the history of your career field.

Unification. The National Security Act of 1947, which established our Department of Defense, also established the United States Air Force as a separate military organization. Military police units serving with the Army Air Corps were transferred to the new organization.

General Order No. 1, HQ USAF, 2 January 1948, designated these units and individuals serving in them "Air Police," and established the Air Provost Marshal as a Directorate under the Inspector General. Their main, general responsibilities were the protection of installations and equipment against all hazards; the development of standards of recruitment, training, assignment, and use of security personnel; the enforcement of safe-guarding military information; the enforcement of discipline, conduct, and military courtesy; and staff supervision of confinement facilities operations.

During the late 1940's, Air Provost Marshal duties were established in separate military occupational specialties or career specialities assembled in a career field. But, unlike the Army Corps concept, there was no centrally directed organization nor centrally prescribed

method of operation. Staffing and organizational requirements were established according to local conditions; to protect their Air Force resources, individual commanders decided how and where to use their police. The guidelines issued by HQ USAF established broad policies, but they did not set specific standards or security requirements.

Korean War. In the initial stages of the Korean War, when ill-prepared American and South Korean forces were forced to fall back hurriedly in the face of the Communist onslaught, air bases in forward areas found themselves suddenly overrun by the enemy.

In many instances, the air police were the only armed, fighting force on a base. These experiences led to the decision that the Air Force needed to develop a more extensive base defense capability by concentrating on the training of air police who would, in turn, train other members of the Air Force.

In 1952, the Air Council approved the development of an air base defense capability to be placed under the technical direction of the Air Provost Marshal. As a result, the Air Police School at Tyndall AFB was transferred to Parks AFB and redesignated as the "Air Base Defense School."

The base defense training effort continued until about 1956, when it became evident that the program as envisioned was not making much headway. A study conducted by the Air Provost Marshal pointed out that training, equipping, planning, and testing problems had become insurmountable and that existing security forces and security systems could, and should, constitute an important part of the Air Force defense capability. This day-to-day capability could then be expanded, as necessary, under emergency conditions.

The growing emphasis on massive retaliation as a national strategy, with the need to maintain general war-ready nuclear forces, gave rise to the present concept of the security mission as one of protecting our combat-ready weapon systems. With the movement of nuclear weapons on base, protection of these weapons and of their carriers was considered to be the primary operational task for the air police.

The outgrowth of this mission concept saw the formulation of the first protective standards with centrally established requirements for such things as a central security control, sabotage alert teams, individual radios, and fencing and lighting standards.

This trend continued during the latter part of the 1950's and into the first half of the 60's. Eventually, this led to the formulation of staffing requirements and operational methods. In 1960, the name "Air Provost Marshal" was dropped in favor of "Director of Security and Law Enforcement," a title that precisely reflected the actual responsibilities involved in the job.

Vietnam Conflict. The Vietnam Conflict pointed out the need, under insurgent or limited war conditions, for revising security thinking. Specifically, a "whole base" protective system was needed, rather than one that was centered solely on weapon systems.

Where there were no front lines, no clearly defined battle zones, and no safe "rear areas," our defense requirements were constant and total. Again, the mission and organization had to be reassessed, to find how best to fulfill Security Police responsibilities. External ground defense and area clearance and protection were the primary responsibility of ground forces, our own or those of a friendly power; however, total area control was almost impossible in the insurgent area. Yet, the Air Force needed the capability to protect its installations and resources within those installations.

A special unit, the 1041st Security Police Squadron, was organized, specially equipped, trained, and deployed as a unit to Vietnam for 6 months and then returned to Fairchild AFB to complete an extensive evaluation of equipment, training, and techniques.

This organization was to serve as a cadre for the development of deployment-capable tactical support units whose formation had been approved by HQ USAF. Because of this experience and the urgent defense requirements that became clear after the unexpected Tet Offensive of 1968, the 82nd Combat Security Police Wing was established by the end of 1968.

This wing was composed of a training school and three combat Security Police squadrons. One squadron was deployed to Vietnam, on a 6-month temporary-duty basis, after March 1968. Because of budget and workforce reductions, the entire program was eliminated in 1969.

A follow-on program requiring less funds and fewer people was then developed in an attempt to give the USAF an adequate local ground defense capability. Until the end of the Vietnam conflict, this program provided combat training for all Security Police personnel being assigned to Southeast Asia, so that they were fully prepared for combat duty. At the close of our involvement in Vietnam, the combat training program was reviewed with the intent to provide training for worldwide response to hostilities. A new program was developed: Security Police Elements for Contingencies (SPECS).

Organization and Concepts. In 1966, the name of the career field was changed to "Security Police." This term was considered descriptive, concise, and uniformly applicable; it combined the two main mission elements—police and security forces. In addition, the career field was given the Air Force specialty code (AFSC) 811XX designation.

In March 1971, the enlisted career field was divided into two separate specialities, subsequently identified as Security Specialist (AFSC 811X0) and Law Enforcement Specialist (AFSC 811X2). This concept provided specialized training and the use of specific abilities, resulting in the establishment of the Security Police as a "Catagory A" career field for formal training requirements. This important career field milestone means that all Security Police personnel receive formal training before being assigned to a field unit.

Another milestone was reached in November 1971, when 12 Air Force women entered formal Law Enforcement Specialist (AFSC 811X2) training at the Security Police Academy, Lackland AFB, Texas. In November 1976, 100 female volunteers were selected

for security specialist training in an Air Force test program to determine the feasibility of employing females in combat related jobs. After graduation from security specialist technical training, these women were assigned to security duties at stateside and oversea bases. However, this program was phased out after a short period of time. In January 1985, the security specialist career field was re-opened to women. In February 1985, the first female security specialist graduate entered the career field since 1976. Women are presently serving as Security and Law Enforcement Specialists throughout the world.

The shift commander program was introduced into the career field in 1975. The purpose of the program is to provide continuous supervision by a commissioned security police officer for law enforcement and security forces on duty. The shift commander is responsible for making critical decisions and judgments in situations that may arise during a tour of duty. The shift commander also provides visible Security Police authority to the flight at all times.

All of these career field changes were made to increase mission effectiveness through improved resource management and to continue the development of an efficient all-volunteer force.

Exercises (001):
Place a "T" in front of correct statements. Correct any false ones.

_____ 1. By the 16th century, the Provost became a permanent member of the Navy.

_____ 2. A Provost Marshal was appointed by General Pershing to act as an advisor on matters of military intelligence.

_____ 3. The first great milestone in the history of the Security Police career field was the establishment of the Office of the Air Provost Marshal.

_____ 4. When the Department of Defense was established by the National Security Act of 1947, the US Air Force became a separate military organization.

_____ 5. The National Unification Act transferred military police units from the Army Air Corps to the US Air Force.

_____ 6. American forces were ill-prepared during the initial stages of the Korean War.

_____ 7. Experiences of the air police during the Korean War led to the development of the "Air Base Defense School."

_____ 8. The Vietnam conflict pointed out the need for centering our security thinking solely on weapons systems.

_____ 9. The Tet Offensive had a direct impact on the establishment of the 82nd Combat Security Police Wing.

_____ 10. In 1966, the name of the name of the career field was changed from "Security Police" to "Air Police."

_____ 11. In March 1971, law enforcement and security were combined into one specialty.

_____ 12. Women first entered the law enforcement specialty in November 1971.

_____ 13. The shift commander provides visible security police authority to Security Police flights on duty.

002. Identify duties and responsibilities of law enforcement specialists.

Law Enforcement Specialist. As a law enforcement specialist, you are responsible for performing the duties discussed in the next few paragraphs.

Maintain law and order. The law enforcement specialist stands guardmount and weapons inspection and assumes all required posts. You enforce standards of conduct and discipline; enforce adherence to laws and regulations; direct vehicular and pedestrian traffic and secure crime and incident scenes; investigate offenses and motor vehicle traffic accidents; apprehend suspects and accept custody of military personnel apprehended by other agencies; and search persons and property.

Among other duties, you seize, collect, and preserve evidence; interview witnesses and persons suspected of committing violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice; obtain statements and depositions; testify in official judicial proceedings; use speed measuring, drug/alcohol analysis/breath test devices; assist in developing traffic management programs; and apply procedures in crisis situations.

Protect personnel, equipment, and facilities. The guarding of equipment and facilities is a law enforcement duty, as are the protecting of individuals and personal property, the employment of riot-control techniques, the participation in disaster and relief operations, the control of the movements of vehicles and personnel at events and scenes of incidents and accidents, and the application of life-saving procedures, to include cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

Perform special law enforcement and corrections functions and support Security Police personnel engaged in security functions. You prepare law enforcement activity reports, records, charts, and forms; you provide escort protection; and you support military working-dog teams. Additionally, you perform security checks of USAF physical resources; operate vehicles, communications equipment; intrusion detection devices, and other special purpose law enforcement equipment; employ and maintain assigned equipment and weapons, as well as perform authorized part repairs and replacement. You must provide for the health, welfare, and personal needs of individuals placed in correctional custody and confinement. You also guide, counsel, and assist in the control of personnel in confinement. In addition you must prepare and maintain associated corrections reports, records, and forms; seize; collect, and preserve evidence; support Security Police personnel engaged in emergency security operations; and participate in information, personnel, and industrial security programs.

Support Security Police personnel engaged in local ground defense functions. You control terrain in and around Air Force bases located in hostile environments. You defend personnel, equipment, and operational resources from all forms of hostile ground, airborne, or helicopter assault. You perform field craft movement, tactical drills, battle procedures, and other special duties. You also operate tactical vehicles, tactical communications equipment, intrusion detection equipment, heavy weapons, and other special purpose ground defense equipment. You participate in mobility exercises and ground-based war games in preparation for deployment into hostile environments.

Perform military working-dog functions. Operating as a law enforcement specialist, you maintain dog-handling equipment and kennels, exercise and groom dogs, inspect dogs' health points and administer medication or first aid to them, and prepare dog food. You also feed and water dogs, train them in obedience, aggressiveness, detection, attack, tracking, scouting, and apprehension of intruders, and in working in proximity to other dogs and handlers or gunfire. You also act as an intruder in the attack training of dogs. In addition, you report and react to dog alerts and maintain dog training and utilization records.

Supervise law enforcement personnel. It is your job to instruct personnel in law enforcement programs and professional ethics as well as in personnel and facility security. You must demonstrate emergency combat first aid and radio communications procedures, conduct on-the-job training, and perform inspections in support of the resource protection program.

Exercises (002):

1. Cite your responsibilities to individuals placed in correctional custody and confinement.

2. Identify the duties and responsibilities associated with the following areas.
   a. The operations of tactical vehicles and tactical communication.

   b. To instruct personnel in the law inforcement program and professional ethics.

   c. The employment of riot-control techniques and participation in disaster and relief operations.

   d. Enforcing standards of conduct and discipline.

1-2. Integrity and Ethics

As a law enforcement specialist, dealing with people on a day-to-day basis is a routine part of your job. This can be a complex and demanding task. You are also given a lot of authority to perform your duties. For these reasons, it is important for you to be able to communicate with people effectively and to use your authority wisely. In this section, we will discuss police/community relations, the Code of Ethics, and the Security Police Creed. By combining this knowledge with good judgment and commonsense, you will be more capable of performing your duties.

003. Specify actions necessary for establishing police/community relations.

Establishing Police/Community Relations. The ideal police/community relations atmosphere exists when both parties constructively act as checks and balances on one another. The police need the full cooperation of the community. Likewise, community members have a right to expect police to perform in their best interest

and to support the community in the pursuit of good law enforcement services.

One common obstacle to the ideal relationship between police and community is the community's lack of knowledge of the police function. People inherently fear the unknown. As people get to know police goals and objectives, their fear disappears. When they recognize their common interest with the police, their support follows.

For many years, the police made no attempt to inform the community of their common goals or of how they functioned to accomplish them. The philosophy was to get the job done and refrain from publicizing the way and means of doing it. Time has proven this philosophy to be faulty and police departments now pursue active programs of public education to gain the support and cooperation of the community.

Each Security Police squadron should develop and maintain a continuing police/community relations effort. This can be done through newspaper articles and talks with wives' clubs, commanders' calls, civic groups, advisory councils, and schools.

As a supervisor you can also play a role in enhancing this program. For example, make sure that facilities, equipment, and vehicles are well maintained and neat. See that the individual appearance of Security Police personnel is above standard. Also encourage Security Police to show a courteous, respectful, and thoughtful attitude in their work.

Every person in the unit should be aware that one of the primary missions of the unit is to provide a service to the public. Prompt and courteous service is essential and should be a "way of life" in dealing with the public.

Developing Community Support. Community support can be achieved only through the combination of aggressive military community involvement, command support, law enforcement expertise, and adequate police staff and equipment.

Proper planning and good communications are of the utmost importance in developing citizen participation. Coordination becomes especially important as the program develops. If the program is to successful, both the police and the community should work in harmony.

Developing community support should start with the chief of Security Police. All Security Police personnel should support the program and recognize that public support is influenced directly by their actions, bearing, and attitudes.

Experience has shown that the police performing in reactive roles of patrolling, detection, apprehension, and investigation have limited success in dealing with crime. Therefore, you can see that law enforcement officials cannot deal effectively with today's crime problem without help from the average citizen.

Exercises (003):

1. What is the ideal atmosphere for dealing with the community?
2. How can Security Police squadrons accomplish continuing police/community relations?
3. Who is responsible for developing community support?

004. Apply canons of the Code of Ethics to specific situations.

Code of Ethics. The Code of Ethics for Security Police is an excellent guide for the most efficient duty performance. Any Security Police member who cannot abide by the requirements of the Code of Ethics because of temperament, lack of self-control, or weakness of character, should be relieved from police duties; the commander should take steps to retrain or discharge the individual. Violation of the rules of the Code is sufficient justification for relief from Security Police duties and makes the individual liable for punitive action.

As Security Police, we are faced with large responsibilities that cannot be met by people of shallow integrity; we must have men and women who enforce the law and abide by it. The following canons of ethics will provide the Security Police member with a general guide to achieving outstanding performance in duties assigned.

Manner of exercising authority. Security Police are to carry out their duties in a fair and impartial manner so that respect for Security Police is maintained by all service personnel and the public.

Manner of fulfilling mission. Security Police must deal with offenders in a quiet and dignified manner so that there is no question of insult, disobedience, argument, or offense to the public peace.

Personnel responsibility for appearance. Security Police personnel are duty-bound to maintain a neat appearance, to keep themselves physically fit, and to be a model of military bearing and courtesy.

Attitude toward the serviceman/servicewoman. Unwarranted police supervision and harrassment of service personnel should be carefully avoided to prevent low morale or unnecessary friction.

Assistance to fellow members of the armed forces. Security Police are duty-bound to render assistance to service personnel. This assistance can range from giving directions at a base entry point to actual emergency situations.

Attention to duty. Security Police should be mindful that their duties require their full attention. Drinking alcoholic beverages or not sleeping enough would negatively affect an individual's attention to duty.

Attitude toward currying favor. Security Police must not try to gain favor or popularity by easy-going methods, overlooking delinquencies, or otherwise failing to enforce regulations.

No authority to punish offenders. Service personnel may be apprehended, arrested, or confined when warranted; but they may not be punished in any manner by Security Police personnel.

Annoyance to civilians. When an offender in civilian clothing is suspected of being in the service, civilian police should be located to investigate the status of the individual if off base. This action prevents you from annoying and illegally detaining a civilian.

Apprehension. The term "apprehension" means the authority for Security Police to take custody of service-connected personnel and detain them for a violation of law or regulation.

Dealing with intoxicated personnel. It is a duty of Security Police to apprehend members of the Armed Forces who are obviously intoxicated beyond any sense of self-control and mobility, and to take action to deliver them to the proper authority.

Search of prisoners. When a military person is apprehended, the Security Police member making the apprehension should make a quick preliminary search to make sure the prisoner is not armed.

Treatment of prisoners. Security Police are bound by moral obligation to treat prisoners fairly and humanely and not allow them to be subjected to sarcasm, ridicule, humiliation, or any other abusive tactics.

Avoid foul language. Security Police should refrain from the use of profanity, smut, and filth in their everyday conversation so that they do not acquire the habit of resorting to foul language in public on duty.

Gossip. Security Police should treat with confidence all information concerning the difficulties of service personnel and under no circumstances engage in gossip or idle talk about matters concerning delinquencies, apprehensions, or offenses.

Refusal of rewards, gratuities, and advantages. It is improper for a Security Police member to accept any advantage, gratuity, or reward for the performance of official duty.

Duty of a witness. Security Police must be impartial (neutral) and accurate in giving testimony before a military courtmartial. You should not withhold facts or suppress evidence that is favorable to the accused, nor should you allow your feelings or wishes on the outcome of the case to influence any statements.

Off-duty conduct. During off-duty hours, Security Police must conduct themselves in such a manner that they are able to perform effectively when on duty. Their conduct should be exemplary and in no way cause discredit upon themselves or other members of Security Police.

Mental and moral constitution. Security Police members must strive to acquire qualities of mental and moral make up. Initiative, dependability, commonsense, and tolerance are just a few.

Quashing delinquency reports or charges. Under no circumstances should members fail to report or forward to proper authorities all information known to them concerning an alledged violation of law or regulation.

Observance of Code. Security Police who fail to accept the Code or who know that they cannot abide by it because of temperament, lack of self-control, or any weakness of character, should ask to be relieved from police duties.

Exercise (004):

1. Match each situation in column A with the related Code of Ethics canon in column B. Write the column B letter in the space provided. Column B items may be used more than once.

Column A	*Column B*
___ (1) You are on duty and see a member of the Armed Forces with no sense of mobility or self-control.	a. Observance of Code.
___ (2) An offender has escaped from custody and is a possible danger to the base mission.	b. No authority to punish offenders.
___ (3) On patrol you stop a driver of a POV for failing to stop at an intersection. While issuing a citation you reprimand the driver.	c. Quashing delinquency reports or charges.
___ (4) As a Security Police member you have all the facts which could aid the prosecutor at a court-martial.	d. Dealing with intoxicated personnel.
___ (5) While you are working the East Gate, the driver of a Heritage Donut Company truck gives you a dozen donuts without any monetary exchange.	e. Duty as a witness.
___ (6) Your neighbor receives an on-base traffic citation and asks you to "take care of it" in return for the use of his motor home.	f. Apprehension.
___ (7) While performing building checks on the base, you have decided that you are bored and you are just going to sit near the chow hall making pencil entries on your building log checklist.	g. Refusal of rewards, gratuities, and advantages.

005. Specify whether concepts are associated with the Security Police Creed.

Security Police Creed. The Security Police Creed is a set of fundamental beliefs or a formula to guide us in our day-to-day duty as a Security Police member.

The following section breaks down and describes each sentence in the Security Police Creed:

"I am a Security Police member.

All of us have the 811XX AFSC; therefore, by Air Force job description, we are legally Security Police personnel. But it takes more than just an AFSC to be Security Police. Individuals must feel and live their jobs in order to perform effectively. Pride must radiate at all times—pride in oneself and in one's job.

"I hold allegiance to my country, devotion to duty, and personal integrity above all."

Being proud of your country and believing in what

it stands for is a must for Security Police. We could not devote ourselves to our duties if we did not believe in our laws and what our country stands for. We must also believe in ourselves and insure that we maintain ourselves in a manner which makes Americans proud to serve with us.

"I wear my badge of authority with dignity and restraint, and promote by example high standards of conduct, appearance, courtesy, and performance."

Although by wearing the Security Police badge, we are given a great deal of authority, we must not abuse this authority. A great deal of our job is mental in that we must learn to think quickly before taking action in all cases. The badge does not give us the authority to abuse people. The pride we have in our job and ourselves will be projected to others through our conduct, appearance, courtesy, and performance.

"I seek no favor because of my position."

Just because we are in an authoritative position, we must never place ourselves in a position which could compromise our job. People always want to get to know cops and do favors for them because they feel, should the need arise, the favor will be returned.

"I perform my duties in a firm, courteous, and impartial manner, regardless of anyone's color, race, religion, national origin, or sex."

Security Police are not robots who are programmed to react to every situation and person in the same manner. Everyone has personal prejudices, but these must be overcome and we must condition ourselves in the extremely difficult art of keeping our "cool." We must be firm in our judgments in order to maintain our image as an enforcer of laws, but this does not mean that the projected image of the "tough guy" is needed. We must recognize our feelings about other people and overcome our prejudices.

"I strive to merit the respect of my fellow airmen and all with whom I come in contact."

If we have met the criteria which we have already discussed, the respect will be automatic. We must expect to be disliked by some, even though we performed our job in an outstanding manner, but most people will give you the respect which is due.

Exercise (005):

1. Read the following statements; if a statement correctly reflects the Creed, write "correct" if not, write "incorrect" and explain why it's incorrect:
   a. Believing in our laws and what our country stands for is a must for a Security Police member.

   b. The pride we have in our job and ourselves cannot be projected through our performance.

   c. Because of your position as a Security Police member, you are authorized to receive special favors and treatment; and all favors and treatment should be returned.

   d. As a Security Police member you cannot react to every situation or a person in the same manner.

   e. If all parts of the Creed are followed, respect by all personnel should be expected.

CHAPTER 2

Legal Considerations and Provisions

BECAUSE YOUR primary responsibility is to maintain law and order, you are given a great deal of authority to carry out your duties, but this authority is not limitless. It is restricted by laws and regulations. It is important for you to understand the legal aspects of your job so that you don't violate the rights of other citizens.

In this chapter, you will learn about legal considerations and provisions of military authority and jurisdiction, Security Police authority, use of force, apprehension and restraint, rights advisement, and search and seizure.

2–1. Military Authority and Jurisdiction

Military jurisdiction is the authority, power, and right of the military to act. Jurisdiction determines the extent and limit of military authority. The military has the right to charge persons with offenses, try them in court, and make a final determination of a case through appeals.

In this section, we will discuss the sources and application of military jurisdiction, military government, martial law, military law, and the types of jurisdiction.

006. Specify the sources and application of military jurisdiction.

Sources of Military Jurisdiction. Military jurisdiction comes from three sources: the US Constitution, Federal statutes, and international laws.

US Constitution. The first source, the US Constitution, allows Congress to make rules to regulate land and naval forces. Congress used this power to enact the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). The UCMJ is the military law that applies to all branches of the US Armed Forces.

The Constitution also provides for the President to be the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. This provision authorizes the President to give executive orders to the military. Additionally, the UCMJ allows the President to make rules for courts-martials. Using executive order power, the President prescribed the Manual for Courts-Martial, which contains the UCMJ.

Federal statutes. The second source of jurisdiction is Federal statutes—laws passed by Congress. These laws are contained in the US Code (USC). Most of the laws that directly affect the Air Force are in Title 10, USC.

International laws. Civilized nations heed certain rules in their relations with each other through international laws. These laws can be in the form of written agreements, writings of authorities, or customs.

One example of international law is Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA). Through SOFA, nations spell out what authority their military forces will have when in each other's territory.

Another example is the Law of War, based on agreements reached at international gatherings, such as the Hague and the Geneva conventions. The Law of War states how participants will conduct themselves in ground warfare. It also gives certain rights to prisoners of war, the sick or wounded, and civilians in occupied territories.

Application of Military Jurisdiction. Military jurisdiction stems from legal sources while the UCMJ states to whom, where, and when this authority applies..

Persons. Article 2, UCMJ, identifies who is subject to military jurisdiction or military law. Military law does not apply to civilians during peacetime and only in very limited cases during wartime. This means that neither dependents of active duty military members nor Department of Defense (DOD) civilian employees can be prosecuted under the UCMJ.

Place. Article 5, UCMJ, states that military jurisdiction applies everywhere, whether on an airplane, a ship, or overseas. Military law also applies on base or off base. However, only persons listed in Article 2 are subject to Article 5.

Not only does the UCMJ apply in all places, there is also no restriction on where a courts-martial can be heard. If a person subject to military law commits an offense overseas, that person can be tried in the US and vice versa.

Offenses. An offense must be a violation of one of the Punitive Articles 77–134, UCMJ. Infractions of these articles are punishable by law. Persons listed in Article 2 who disobey one of the punitive articles can be tried by a courts-martial, but the offense must be "service connected." An offense is usually "service connected" if it:

a. Occurs on base.
b. Involves drugs, on or off base.
c. Violates military property, on or off base.
d. Involves a purely military offense (for example, AWOL, disrespect).

If an offense has no "service connection," it is tried by civilian, not military, authorities.

Exercises (006):

1. What are the sources of military jurisdiction?

2. To whom does military jurisdiction apply?

3. Where does military jurisdiction apply?

4. What is an offense?

007. Identify military government, martial law, and military law and specify military authority under each.

Military Government. Under military government, the military controls all executive, legislative, and judicial functions in an occupied territory. An occupied territory is any area not located in the US or in one of its possessions. A military government occurs when the local government can't control its functions or it's not desirable to let that government have control. Military forces from the occupying nation have complete control.

For example, at the end of World War II Germany and Japan were defeated by the Allied Forces and had no self-government. The US Army occupied Japan and a part of Germany and enforced the law. This military government continued until peace treaties were signed and these countries could once again self-govern.

The US Army is the "executive agency" responsible for operating and enforcing military government. However, the Air Forces commanders from nearby Air Force installations may be asked to help. Air Force members (including Security Police) can be used to control traffic, preserve order, stop looting and thefts, give medical aid, apprehend offenders, take part in counterguerrilla acts, and guard transportation and power sites.

Martial Law. Martial law is the temporary government of civilians by the military in the US or its possessions. Only the President, the President's authorized representative, and Congress can declare martial law.

Martial law is declared only during times of emergency to restore order. Although it is declared officially, martial law ends without a formal act when the emergency passes. Once the civilian government can function normally again, there is no longer a need for military control.

Riots, revolts, disorders, invasions, and public calamities are some situations in which martial law may be needed. The scope of the emergency determines the extent of military control. For this reason, martial law is divided into two types: *qualified* and *absolute*.

Qualified martial law. Under qualified martial law, the civilian government continues to control its functions, such as courts and public utilities. The authority to act remains with civil authorities. Until order is restored, military forces have only police powers.

Absolute martial law. When military authority must totally replace civil authority, absolute martial law is declared. This means that the military would control all civil government functions, including the courts. For this to happen, the situation would have to be so urgent as to leave no other choice. War, immediate attack by enemy forces, or total ruin of the civilian government would most likely be the only reasons for the military to have complete control over US civilians.

Military Law. Military law sets standards of behavior for members of the Armed Forces. It is used to control the conduct of military persons to promote order and discipline. Because many offenses are purely military in nature (for example, AWOL, disrespect), civilian laws and court procedures don't always apply. With this in mind, Congress created a justice system for all members of the Armed Forces. This system is known as the UCMJ.

Before 1950, each military branch had its own set of justice rules. The UCMJ was enacted to give all branches of the military a common justice system. It unified, consolidated, revised, and codified the Articles of War, Articles for Government of the Navy, and Disciplinary Laws of the Coast Guard. The UCMJ applies to all members of every military branch and is the main document that regulates the conduct of military people.

Exercises (007):

Place a "T" in front of correct statements. Correct any false ones.

____ 1. A military government occurs in the US when the military controls all civil executive, legislative, and judicial functions.

____ 2. The Air Force is the "executive agency" of authority under a military government.

____ 3. Under military government, Security Police may be tasked with controlling traffic, apprehending offenders, and giving medical aid.

____ 4. Martial law is the temporary governing of civilians by the military in an occupied territory.

____ 5. Under qualified martial law, the military does *not* control civil functions such as courts and public utilities.

_____ 6. Under absolute martial law, military authority totally replaces civil authority.

_____ 7. Military law sets standards of behavior for Armed Forces members.

_____ 8. Congress established a military justice system known as the Manual for Courts-Martials.

_____ 9. Each military branch has its own military justice system.

008. Specify the types of jurisdiction and authority under each.

Types of Jurisdiction. Each air base is also subject to law other than military law. If your base is overseas, foreign law applies, but the United States may be able to have jurisdiction through Status of Forces Treaties and Agreements. In the United States, either the State or the Federal Government, or both, have jurisdiction over the base. It depends on the base's jurisdiction, which can be exclusive, concurrent, proprietary, and reciprocal. A base can have all these types at different parts of the base.

Exclusive. Under exclusive jurisdiction, only Federal law—the United States Code—applies. The state has no authority over the base except to serve civil or criminal warrants and subpoenas resulting from acts occurring off base. These documents should be reviewed at the legal office before the civilian officer serves them. You may not serve them, but you can escort the civil authorities so that they can.

Concurrent. Under concurrent jurisdiction, both State and Federal laws apply. Both sovereigns could prosecute for the same offense if both had laws prohibiting the act. This is not double jeopardy as the law of each sovereign is violated. Double jeopardy occurs only when the same sovereign government prosecutes a person twice for the same offense. Thus, both the military and the Federal Government could not prosecute an offender for the same crime. Since they are the same sovereign, that would be double jeopardy. Under concurrent jurisdiction, an airman could be prosecuted by both state and military authorities as they are separate sovereigns. This rarely happens as Air Force policy states that a member will not be prosecuted for substantially the same offense that state authorities prosecute.

Proprietary. This applies when the Federal Government has a right or title to an area or building in a State but does not exercise any measure of authority over the area. In this situation the Federal Government has no jurisdiction, but it has the same rights as any landowner. However, the Federal Government would still retain the right to perform its constitutional functions without interference from any outside source, including the State.

Reciprocal. Each armed force branch has courts-martial jurisdiction over all persons subject to the code. The exercise of jurisdiction by one branch over personnel of another branch is according to regulations prescribed by the President. Jurisdiction by one branch over another branch's person should be exercised only when the accused cannot be delivered to the branch of which he or she is a member without manifesting injury to the service. Cases involving two or more accused who are members of different branches should *not* be referred to a court-martial for a joint or a common trial.

Exercises (008):

1. What are the types of jurisdiction over an air base in the US?

2. What type of law applies under exclusive jurisdiction?

3. Which laws apply under concurrent jurisdiction?

4. What authority does the Federal Government have under proprietary jurisdiction?

5. What is reciprocal jurisdiction?

2–2. Security Police Authority and Use of Force

Your duties require you to enforce laws and regulations and protect resources, people, and property under your jurisdiction. In addition, you are responsible for carrying out the orders of the installation commander. You've been given the authority to use force when necessary to do these tasks. Therefore, you must understand when and how much force to use. In this section, you will learn what authority you have as a Security Police member and the amount of force you can use to exercise your authority.

009. Identify the limits and sources of your authority as a Security Police member.

Security Police Authority. As a Security Police member, you have the following authority:

You have authority to give lawful orders in the execution of your duties. Article 92, UCMJ, makes it a crime to disobey such lawful orders. Thus, you can direct traffic, stop vehicles, evacuate building, or quell disturbances. This authority is very powerful when used and should *not* be abused. You can give such orders even to one who outranks you. However, your orders *should not* be given to show off, to hassle others, or to secure a personal benefit. The right to give orders is limited. The orders must relate to your duties. You cannot order someone to do something illegal, such as order a person to consent to a search or order a suspect to give a confession.

You may request and, when necessary, retrieve an identification card. AFR 30–20, *Issue and Control of Identification (ID) Cards*, gives you this authority.

You may apprehend military offenders. Rule 302 of the Manual for Courts-Martial, which implements Article 7, UCMJ, gives this authority.

You also have the authority to enforce military law, orders, and regulations. This authority is set forth in the U.S. Constitution, the orders of the President, Federal laws, treaties, regulations, and the orders of superiors.

Authority over civilians. Generally, you cannot apprehend civilian offenders on base. Title 18, Section 1382, U.S. Code, authorizes you to detain civilians for on-base offenses if necessary and reasonable to preserve law and order. You must surrender the detained civilian to civil authorities as soon as possible. If your base has exclusive jurisdiction, the authority normally is the U.S. Marshal. If your base has concurrent jurisdiction, the authority is the U.S. Marshal or state, county, or city police. The latter also takes custody if the base has proprietary jurisdiction.

You can exercise administrative control over civilians on base. The same law, Title 18, Section 1382, U.S. Code, permits an installation commander to remove civilians and order them not to reenter. The Internal Security Act of 1950 makes military regulations enforceable against a civilian who comes on base.

In a combat zone, in occupied territory, and in domestic territory under martial law, your authority with respect to persons not subject to the UCMJ comes from policies and orders of the commander of the area.

Because of agreements between the United States and foreign governments, your authority as a Security Police member in a friendly foreign nation or territory is in many cases different from the authority that you have in the United States. For example, in England, Security Police members who work off base in association with British nationals, such as when on town patrol, are not allowed to carry firearms. Once again, it is important to stress that you become thoroughly familiar with laws that pertain to wherever you may be assigned.

Citizen's right of arrest. You have the ordinary right as a citizen of the United States to assist in maintaining the peace. Generally, this means that you have the same right as civilians to apprehend any person who, in your presence, commits a crime amounting to a breach of the peace. It is important to note that only reasonable force may be employed in making an apprehension and that the offender must, as soon as possible, be released tot he custody of the civil authorities.

The phrase "in your presence" means that you, by the use of your senses, know that an act is being committed. Thus, if you perceive that an act is being committed and then investigate and find that the act constitutes an unlawful breach of the peace, you may apprehend the offender.

Because of different laws in the various states and the complexities of the jurisdictional status of your base, you should know the limits of your citizen's arrest authority under the laws applicable at your base. Your supervisor should be able to provide guidelines for your present base of assignment.

Posse Comitatus Act. Historically, *Posse Comitatus* referred to a summons for all able-bodied males of the country to form a posse to aid the sheriff in keeping the peace or to pursue criminals. During Reconstruction, following the Civil War, US Marshals in the occupied southern states often called on Federal troops to form a posse to enforce local laws. Once the southern states regained representation in Congress, an Army appropriations bill was amended to prohibit the use of the Army troops "as a *Posse Comitatus*." This also applies to the Air Force and means that, as a Security Police member, you can't enforce civilian laws. The Posse Comitatus Act is now codified in Title 18, Section 1385, US Code.

On 1 December 1981, President Ronald Reagan signed into law the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1982. This new law added a chapter titled "Military Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement Officials" to Title 10, US Code. Since most of the laws that directly affect the Air Force are in Title 10, this Act makes some minor changes in our relations with civil authorities. In general, we can now assist civilian officials by providing information, equipment, facilities, training, and advice as long as it does not affect military preparedness. In addition, any assistance we give must *not* violate any other laws. This program is implemented within the Air Force through DOD Directive 5525.5/AFR 55–35, *Operations Support to Civilian Law Enforcement Officials.*

Exercises (009):

1. Where do you get authority to do the following:
   a. Give lawful orders?

   b. Apprehend military offenders?

   c. Enforce military laws, orders, and regulations?

2. What authority do you have over civilians committing offenses on base and what source gives you this authority?

3. What authorizes you to enforce military regulations against civilians on base?

4. As a Security Police member, what authority do you have to exercise "citizen's right of arrest?"

5. What does the *Posse Comitatus* Act prohibit Security Police from doing?

010. Cite the governing directive and identify the responsibilities associated with arming and use of force.

Arming and Use of Force. Your primary responsibility is to protect people, resources, and property. Because of the nature of the duties you perform to meet this responsibility, you must be armed. In addition, you may have to use force, perhaps even deadly force. You are allowed to use force only when needed, and only the minimum amount needed to discharge your duties. You are never allowed to abuse or use an excessive amount of force. If you do, you violate the UCMJ and you can be charged.

Authority to bear firearms. Air Force members may not bear firearms on or off duty except as stated in AFR 125–26, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel.* You may *not* use a privately owned weapon to perform official Air Force duties. Being a Security Police member *DOES NOT* give you the authority to carry a weapon off duty.

Because firearms are dangerous, they are issued only when there is a reasonable belief that life or property may be jeopardized if firearms are not carried. Many factors must be considered before issuing an authorization to bear firearms, such as duties, needs, suitability rules, and possible consequences of accidental or indiscriminate use of firearms.

The authority to bear arms in the performance of your duties comes from the installation commander. The chief of Security Police usually acts on behalf of the installation commander when Security Police are to be armed. AFR 125–26 implements Department of Defense directives, the UCMJ, and the Constitution to establish policies for the arming of personnel. It further identifies Security Police personnel, their augmenters (including WARSKIL), arms room attendants, combat crew members, contract Security Police, and other personnel listed in Base Operations Plans (when implemented) to bear firearms.

Because of the sensitivity involved with firearms, personnel must be reliable and must be qualified for worldwide assignment. The people to be armed must be selected with great care. Before assigning any person to duties that require the possession of firearms, consider that person's behavior carefully. Commanders must insure that such duties are not assigned to anyone emotionally unstable, or whose behavior indicates that possession of firearms would be unwise. Anyone identified as a drug user may not be armed. Should you know or learn of information that should make someone ineligible to bear firearms, you must notify your commander immediately.

Firearms safety responsibilities. SAFETY is the most important of your responsibilities when you bear a firearm. In addition to the responsibilities stated on AF Form 497, Air Force Policy Statement—Firearms Safety and Use of Force, (fig. 2-1), other rules apply. Draw or aim a weapon only when its authorized use seems imminent. When you respond to an actual or simulated situation where you could reasonably expect immediately to encounter armed adversaries, do so with weapons ready; that is, at "port arms" (chamber empty, on safe, finger not in trigger guard) or at "ready revolver" (revolver in holster, hammer strap unfastened, hand on revolver grip, revolver not cocked, finger not in trigger guard). This does not preclude the chambering of a round in the M–16/GAU–5A rifle or drawing the revolver during an actual situation when you *know* that the adversary is armed.

Expect as may otherwise be provided by overseas theater directives, do not fire warning shots. Do not store or carry firearms that use a bolt assembly or an operating slide mechanism with ammunition in the chamber. However, during combat or other dangerous situations, you may carry a round of ammunition in the chamber.

To lessen the possibility of an accidental discharge, load and unload firearms at a clearing area established at each firearms storage facility. A responsible individual having knowledge of the proper clearing procedures must supervise the clearing of firearms. For weapon clearing procedures, use the appropriate technical order (TO) for the particular weapon.

When you are armed in the performance of your duties, you must not, under any circumstances, consume any form of alcoholic beverages or drugs while on duty, or within 8 hours before scheduled duty. Exceptions to this rule are prescription drugs that in the opinion of medical authorities would not impair duty with a firearm.

Firearms safety rules. To reduce the possibility of being involved in a weapons accident or incident, you must know and follow the firearms safety rules stated on AF Form 497 (fig. 2-1).

Use of force. AFR 125–26 spells out your limitations in using force. You may use force to discharge your duties only when absolutely necessary. The degree of force you use must be the minimum necessary to do the duty. The minimum force necessary may include physical apprehension and restraint techniques, chem-

AIR FORCE POLICY STATEMENT—FIREARMS SAFETY AND USE OF FORCE

(PARAGRAPH 2c MUST BE CHECKED BEFORE SIGNING THIS FORM)

1. All members and civilian employees of the United States Air Force have the right under the law to use reasonable, necessary force to defend themselves against violent and dangerous personal attack. The limitations described herein are not intended to infringe upon the right but to promote weapons safety, and prevent the indiscriminate use of firearms and other types of deadly force. This policy statement applies to all personnel who bear firearms in accordance with AFR 125-26.

2. FIREARMS SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES:

a. To lessen the possibility of accidental discharge, firearms must be loaded and unloaded, whenever possible, at a clearing pit established at each firearms storage facility. As a minimum, loading and unloading will be supervised by a responsible individual knowledgeable of the proper weapons clearing procedures in AFR 125-3 or in weapon technical orders.

b. Firearms will not be drawn or aimed except in compliance with Air Force policy on the use of force, if necessary to lawfully apprehend or if their authorized use appears imminent or the weapon is turned into storage.

c. Warning shots will not be fired, except as provided by local theater directives. *(Warning shots* ☐ *are* ☐ *are not authorized at this base.)*

d. If firing at a person, the shooter will, when feasible, aim shots to disable rather than to kill.

e. Because of the solemn responsibilities involved, it is imperative that prior to being authorized to bear firearms all personnel are thoroughly indoctrinated in their use and the cirumstances in which firearms may be justifiably used.

f. The unauthorized discharge of any firearm, whether it is an accident or deliberate act, is a serious matter and must be thoroughly investigated. Any person who is aware of such an incident will report it to the commander of the individual, or to the security police. The individual's commander will immediately initiate an investigation of the incident and submit RCS: HAF-IGS (AR) 7403 (AF Form 591, Unauthorized Government Firearm Discharge Report).

3. FIREARMS SAFETY RULES: I will:

a. Promote firearms safety through my own actions.

b. Never carry a round of ammunition in the chamber of any weapon that uses a bolt assembly or slide operating mechanism, except in combat or other dangerous situations.

c. Never draw firearms as a joke or jest.

d. Never use a firearm to play tricks, games, quick-draw, or engage in any other form of horseplay, or allow myself to become involved in unauthorized acts.

e. Regard all firearms as being loaded.

f. Know and use the safety devices of all firearms with which I am armed.

g. Never aim or point a firearm unless I intend to shoot.

h. First identify my target and insure a clear field of fire before discharging a weapon.

i. Be especially cautious when loading and unloading a firearm.

j. Never arm myself with a weapon I am not fully qualified to use.

k. Bear in mind at all times that my conduct in handling the weapon is my own responsibility.

4. USE OF FORCE:

a. Personnel may use force to discharge assigned duties only when force is absolutely necessary. The degree of force used must be the minimum necessary to accomplish the duty. Application of an excessive amount of force is detrimental to the maintenance of law and order and may subject the one who applies it to disciplinary action. The minimum force necessary may include physical apprehension and restraining techniques, chemical dispersers, the baton, or the military working dog; all of which result in an application of less than deadly force.

b. Deadly force is that force personnel use with the purpose of causing—or which they know, or should know, would create a substantial risk of causing—death or serious bodily harm. The use of deadly force is justified under conditions of extreme necessity *ONLY AS A LAST RESORT*, when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed and only under the circumstances described below:

(1) Self-defense—To prevent death or serious bodily injury to oneself.

(2) Protection of Property—To protect against theft or damage to property which is:

(a) Vital *(priority resources protected under AFR 207 series)* or of substantial importance *(Property contained within controlled areas established in accordance with AFR 125-37)* to national security, or,

(b) Inherently dangerous to others.

(3) Defense of others—To prevent death or commission of a serious violent offense threatening serious bodily injury to others.

(4) Apprehension or Prevention of Escape—To apprehend or prevent the escape of persons against whom the use of deadly force is authorized under (2) or (3) above.

(5) Lawful Order—When specifically authorized or directed by lawful order.

NOTE: See AFR 125-26, paragraphs 20, 21, 22, and 23 for a detailed explanation of the circumstances, restrictions and additional considerations involving the use of deadly force and firearms.

I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE ABOVE POLICY PERTAINING TO FIREARMS SAFETY AND USE OF FORCE

DATE	ORGANIZATION

PRINT NAME *(Last, First, MI)* AND GRADE	SIGNATURE

AF FORM 497 JAN 85 PREVIOUS EDITION WILL BE USED

Figure 2-1. Sample AF Form 497.

ical dispersers, the baton, or the military working dog, all of which normally result in less-than-deadly force. If you use too much force, you are subject to disciplinary action.

Use of deadly force. You probably think of deadly force as the use of firearms. Deadly force, though, is any force that could result in loss of life or serious bodily harm. You may never have to use deadly force, but you should always remain alert, because when the time comes, you get little or no warning. Since only extreme circumstances justify your taking a life, you may use deadly force only under these guidelines:

a. To protect yourself from loss of life or serious bodily harm.

b. To protect the life of another or to prevent the commission of a serious offense involving violence and threatening death or serious bodily harm (such as arson, armed robbery, aggravated assault, or rape.)

c. To remove the threat of theft, destruction, or espionage aimed at property or information designated as vital to national security.

d. To prevent actual theft or destruction of property designated by your installation commander, which, although not vital to the national security, is of substantial importance to the national security; for instance, property so designated by the base resource protection program. (Mission essential fuel storage areas and other major support facilities or equipment are excellent examples.)

e. To prevent the actual theft of property that is inherently dangerous to others; for example, property that, in the hands of an unauthorized individual, presents a potential threat of death or serious bodily harm to others (weapons, ammunition, explosives, or chemical munitions).

f. When it reasonably appears necessary to apprehend or prevent the escape of a person reasonably believed to have committed an offense of the nature described in paragraphs b, d and e above.

g. When it reasonably appears necessary to apprehend or prevent the escape of a person whose unauthorized presence in the vicinity of property or information vital to the national security has presented a threat of theft, sabotage, or espionage.

h. To apprehend or prevent the escape of a prisoner, when such escape has been determined by competent authority to create a threat of death or bodily harm to others.

i. When directed by the lawful order of a superior authority and is consistent with the policies of AFR 125–26.

In addition, AFR 125–26 states that you must (1) within reason, give an order to halt before you fire, (2) not fire if you are likely to endanger innocent bystanders, and (3) when feasible, aim shots to disable rather than kill.

There are some areas where local laws may restrict the use of firearms and deadly force. If you are in one of these areas, your commander assures that you are briefed on these restrictions before initial duty.

Exercises (010):

1. What directive governs arming and use of force by Air Force personnel?

2. What elements may be jeopardized if firearms are not carried?

3. What is your most important responsibility when you bear a firearm?

4. What is the "ready revolver" position?

5. Who is authorized to supervise the clearing of firearms?

6. When may you use force to discharge your duties?

7. What are examples of minimum force?

8. What is deadly force?

2–3. Apprehension and Restraint

Because most apprehensions in the Air Force are made by Security Police, you must understand when and how to apprehend and restrain persons in your custody. In this section, we will discuss the terms, procedures, and precautions associated with apprehension and restraint. This knowledge will enable you to exercise your authority correctly.

011. Define terms and identify the considerations associated with apprehension and restraint.

Apprehension. Apprehension is the taking of a person into custody. Any officer, warrant officer, noncommissioned officer (NCO), or other person designated by proper authority to perform guard, police, or criminal investigation duties may apprehend a violator. However, most apprehensions in the Air Force are made by the Security Police.

Custody. Custody means restraint of free movement. The movements of a person taken into custody are controlled by the person or persons who performs the

apprehension.

Physical Restraint. Physical restraint is the loss of free movement that results from being taken into custody. It may or may not involve the use of force. Even if force is not used, you must be able to apply force if needed to make an apprehension. The use of force depends on whether the offender submits to the apprehension.

Apprehension Considerations. Not all situations require that you make an apprehension. Most minor violations require only an on-the-spot correction and warning, incident report, traffic ticket, or violation notice. The decision to apprehend depends on the facts and circumstances of the offense and your judgment and experience. Once you decide to apprehend, the objective is to remove the suspect with minimum delay. For this reason, you should make an apprehension without hesitation or argument.

When to apprehend. Apprehensions are made only on probable cause, which means a reasonable belief that a person committed an offense. If the facts and circumstances indicate that a person committed an offense, then an apprehension may be justified; however, not all offenses require apprehensions.

By observation. Sometimes, you personally will see an offense. Disorderly conduct and traffic violations are examples. Planned offenses usually are not committed while Security Police are in the area. When you observe an offense that requires apprehension, act immediately.

By report. Many complaints are received at Security Police operations by telephone or in person. A patrol may be dispatched to investigate and make necessary apprehensions, or the complaint may be referred to the investigation section, depending on the need for immediate action.

Approach. Two factors that you must keep in mind when you approach a suspect to effect an apprehension are position and attitude.

Position. When approaching a suspect, move toward the person from a direction most advantageous to you. When you address a suspect, the individual naturally tends to face you. Therefore, if you plan to question the person or check identification, stay far enough away that the suspect cannot kick or strike you in one motion. The assisting Security Police member should stand to one side to help from a position of advantage.

Attitude. Security Police members with aggressive, belligerant, or domineering attitudes provoke violence, create ill-will, and reflect discredit upon the security police organization. Politeness is not a sign of weakness; it is the most effective way to deal with people. A smooth, courteous, and efficient approach and a firm, but friendly, conversational tone usually calms all but the most violent offenders.

Evaluation. You must evaluate the attitude and physical condition of a suspect before you decide on your course of action.

Attitude of suspect. Don't be lulled into a false sense of security by a suspect's cooperative attitude. There is always a chance that a suspect may become hostile. Therefore, keep alert so that you can react immediately to any situation.

Physical condition. Always check a suspect for injuries that may need medical attention. This is particularly important if the suspect has been in a fight or has consumed intoxicants. An apparently minor injury could be serious, and the few minutes for medical attention can prevent serious injury or death. Also, concern on the part of the police could negate allegations of negligence.

Exercises (011):

1. Define these terms:

   a. Apprehension.

   b. Custody.

   c. Physical restraint.

2. Who may apprehend a violator?

3. What element must exist before you can apprehend?

4. What two factors should you consider when approaching a suspect?

5. Why is it important always to check suspects for injuries?

012. Specify procedures to follow and precautions to take when apprehending.

Procedures. Before you can apprehend someone, you must reasonably believe that (1) a crime has been committed and (2) the person to be apprehended did it. You also must have jurisdiction over the offender and the offense. You can apprehend someone who outranks you. You ordinarily should apprehend a commissioned or warrant officer only on the specific orders of a commissioned officer. You may apprehend an officer without such orders, though, when you need to prevent a disgrace to the service, commission of a serious offense, or an escape when the officer committed a serious offense. You usually do not apprehend a person for very minor offenses, like routine traffic violations or haircut violations.

If you are going to someone's quarters, base housing, *solely* to apprehend the suspect for a crime, recent Supreme Court and military court cases require you first to get authorization to apprehend from an appropriate commander, like the installation commander. Brief the official on *why* you believe that a crime has occurred and the suspect committed it. The commander must then authorize the apprehension. This same rule also probably applies if the suspect is in someone else's quarters. It does not apply to other locations. This procedure is not required during emergencies or exigent circumstances.

When you apprehend the suspect, you are required to tell the suspect that he or she is under apprehension. You should state "You are under apprehension for the offense of _____ and I am taking you into custody." Do *not* make a friendly invitation like "Would you please come with me?" You may enforce the apprehension by physical restraint if needed.

If you have a logical suspect but do *not* have a reasonable belief to apprehend, then you must either question the suspect at the quarters if you are permitted to do so or advise the suspect (1) that you would like him or her to go to SP Headquarters for questioning, (2) that going to headquarters is voluntary, and (3) that he or she can leave any time.

Your failure to follow these procedures usually leads to an illegal seizure of the suspect. If the suspect confesses, the confession is illegal also.

Search Incident to Apprehension. When you apprehend a suspect, you may search the suspect as a matter of standard practice even if you don't expect to find a weapon or evidence. You are not limited to a search for weapons. You may even go so far as to search the contents of a billfold. If you find evidence of another crime, the evidence is admissible. You may also briefly search the area in the suspect's immediate control or reach for weapons and destructible evidence. If the suspect has moved from his or her car, you may *not* search the car without the suspect's consent or authorization to search. If you see contraband in the car through an open door or window, do *not* seize it under the plain view doctrine. Rather, seek consent or authorization to search.

Off Base. Security Police on town patrols have the same authority to apprehend military personnel as they have on base. However, a suspected military offender in civilian clothes should first be identified by a civilian police member. If Security Police apprehended a civilian by mistake, the civilian could sue them for false arrest since we have no authority to apprehend civilians off base. The *Posse Comitatus* Act prohibits the employment of military personnel to enforce civil law. Remember, civil law enforcement must be left to civil authorities.

Outside the United States. In overseas areas, the authority to apprehend military personnel on and off base is the same as in the United States because the UCMJ applies anywhere. The authority to apprehend civilians on a military installation depends on local directives based on agreements between the United States and the countries where American military forces are stationed. The authority and responsibilities of civilian police and Security Police are stated clearly in Air Force directives for specific overseas areas.

Exercises (012):

1. What two matters must you reasonably believe before you apprehend someone?

2. What are the three situations in which you can apprehend an officer?

3. When should you not apprehend someone even though an offense has occurred?

4. If you are going to a certain suspects quarters solely to apprehend him or her, what must you first do?

5. What should you say to let a suspect know he or she is being apprehended? What should you not do? How can you enforce what you say?

6. If you lack probable cause to apprehend someone but you want to question this person at his or her quarters, what procedure should you follow?

2-4. Advisement of Rights and Search and Seizure

For a suspect's statement to be admissable in court, you must give a rights advisement using established procedures. It is equally important that you conduct legal searches and seizures so that you don't violate a person's constitutional rights. This section will provide you with basic knowledge about advisement of rights and search and seizure. Following these guidelines will keep you from making some common mistakes.

013. Identify the requirements and procedures for a proper rights advisement and a legally admissible statement.

Rights Advisement and Statements. When you seek a verbal or written statement from a suspect of a crime, you must give the suspect a rights advisement before you question him or her. For military suspects only, a statement also includes any affirmative conscious act. Such acts include testimonial acts, field sobriety tests,

or emptying pockets when not part of a search incident to apprehension. It does not include display of physical features like fingerprints.

In 1950, Article 31, UCMJ, first required authorities (SPs, OSI, commanders, supervisors, civilian police aiding SPs) to advise military suspects of certain rights. Through the years, court decisions have expanded and clarified rights advisement procedures. You give Article 31 rights to military suspects and 5th Amendment rights to civilian suspects.

Military suspects. You must give military suspects the following Article 31 rights:

a. I am _____ (grade, if any, and name), a member of the (Air Force Security Police/AFOSI).
b. I am investigating the alleged offense(s) of _____, of which you are suspected.
c. I advise you that under the provisions of Article 31, UCMJ, you have the right to remain silent, that is, say nothing at all.
d. Any statement you make, oral or written, may be used as evidence against you in a trial by court-martial, or in any judicial or administrative proceedings.
e. You have the right to consult a lawyer and to have a lawyer present during this interview.
f. You have the right to military legal counsel free of charge.
g. In addition to military counsel, you are entitled to civilian counsel of your own choosing, at your own expense.
h. You may request a lawyer at any time during this interview.
i. If you decide to answer questions, you may stop the questioning at any time.
j. Do you understand your rights?
k. Do you want a lawyer?
l. Are you willing to answer questions?

Civilian suspects. You must advise civilian suspects of the following 5th Amendment rights:

a. I am _____ (grade, if any, and name), a member of the (Air Force Security Police/AFOSI).
b. I am investigating the alleged offense(s) of _____, of which you are suspected.
c. I advise you that under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution you have the right to remain silent, that is, say nothing at all.
d. Any statement you make, oral or written, may be used as evidence against you in a trial or in other judicial or administrative proceedings.
e. You have the right to consult with a lawyer and to have a lawyer present during this interview.
f. You may obtain a civilian lawyer of your own choosing, at your own expense.
g. If you cannot afford a lawyer and want one, one will be appointed for you by civilian authorities before any questioning.
h. You may request a lawyer at any time during this interview.
i. If you decide to answer questions, you may stop the questioning at any time.
j. Do you understand your rights?
k. *Do you want a lawyer?*
l. *Are you willing to answer questions?*

Always read these rights from AF Form 189, Advisement of Rights. Don't try to ad lib the rights from memory. A prosecutor can introduce the card as proof you gave the rights properly.

Statements. If you know a military suspect already has a defense lawyer, you cannot question the suspect until you contact the lawyer for permission to do so. If you don't know whether a military suspect already has a defense lawyer, don't ask. This rule does *not* apply to civilians.

The suspect has an absolute right to assert personal rights. If a suspect asks for a lawyer or refuses to make a statement, *stop* your questions immediately. Courts interpret one's silence as refusal to make a statement. If the suspect asserts his or her rights, don't require the suspect to mark the AF Form 1168, Statement of Suspect, or to talk.

Suspects may waive rights and make a statement. To be legally valid, the waiver must be made (1) knowingly, (2) intelligently, and (3) voluntarily. If it isn't, any statement is *not* admissible as evidence. You will lose the case if in seeking a confession you:

a. Say "Talk or I'll apprehend your spouse, roommate, buddy, friend, etc."
b. Say "Talk or I'll give the case to OSI/FBI."
c. Say "Talk or I'll tell your buddies you squealed on them."
d. Promise leniency to the suspect, their spouse, or friends.
e. Use any trick, fraud, or scheme.
f. Try to question a suspect who is drunk, who is emotionally upset, or who can't speak English.
g. Seek a confidential statement "between you and me."
h. Intimidate the suspect by having many SPs in the room.
i. Keep the suspect from sleep or comfort breaks.

If suspects waive their rights, let them talk. Because they will rarely know what is important, you will need to ask questions for details. Always ask questions on each element of the offense. These elements of proof are in the Manual for Courts-Martials. Always ask about possible defenses so that these can be proven by the defense or negated by the prosecution. After getting these verbal admissions, try to get the accused to write a statement with all details. Always immediately write your own statement as to what the suspect told you before you forget.

A good confession has four requirements: (1) proper rights advisement; (2) voluntary, knowing, intelligent waiver of rights; (3) all elements of the offense plus information on the presence or absence of defenses; and (4) corroboration. A confession is not admissible as evidence unless it can be corroborated by other evidence of the crime; for example, if suspects said they stole an item, the corroborative evidence would be the item itself and a statement from the victim. If suspects say they previously smoked marijuana, ask them what smoking device they used and get it. If they said they sold drugs, ask them if they bought something with it or deposited the money. If so, seize the purchased item or checkbook/deposit slip as corroborative evidence. Always get specific dates and locations of such offenses.

Do not give a rights advisement to one who is not suspected of a crime. A non-suspect is usually just a witness to the facts. Because, like the suspect, the non-suspect rarely knows what is important, ask questions on the elements of the offense, defenses, and the inci-

dent. The fact that a person saw or heard nothing may also be important. If the interview makes you think this person is in fact a suspect, stop the interview and follow rights advisement procedures.

When obtaining statements—be they from a suspect, a witness, another SP, or you—get them in writing for the following reasons: (1) they can be used to refresh memories months later in court; (2) although hearsay, the statements may be admissible in court; (3) they make it difficult for the maker to change the story; and (4) a sworn statement can be used in a pretrial investigation when a civilian witness or a military witness who separates refuses to come forward.

Exercises (013):

1. When must you give a rights advisement to a suspect?

2. Which rights do you read to the following:
   a. Civilian suspects?

   b. Military suspects?

3. What should you do if a suspect asserts his or her rights?

4. To be legally valid, how must a waiver or rights be given by a suspect?

5. Why should you get statements in writing?

014. Identify requirements and procedures for searches and seizures.

Search and Seizure. The Fourth Amendment of the US Constitution states:

> The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly, describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

You must obey this provision for two reasons: (1) to protect a person's constitutional rights and (2) to insure that seized evidence is legally admissible for prosecution purposes.

Search authorization. A neutral and detached commander can authorize a search after being briefed on the probable cause for the search. In the civilian sector, a magistrate usually approves a search warrant. The USAF has neither magistrates nor warrants. However, a commander can grant authorization to search (1) if the military has control over the place where the property or person to be searched is situated or found, or (2) if the place is not under military control, if they have control over persons subject to military law or the law of war. Usually this is the installation commander, but a squadron commander can grant authorization to search his or her unit's dormitories or facilities. The commander cannot delegate the authority to a subordinate. Commanders can authorize the search only if they are neutral and detached, which means they have participated in no investigative or prosecutorial functions. For example, a commander who approves a request by investigators to take drug dogs through a barracks is not neutral and detached. When that occurs, you must go to another appropriate commander for search authority. The Chief of Security Police (CSP) and the staff judge advocate (SJA) never can authorize a search.

Commanders give search authorization only after being briefed on the probable cause for the search. You should give the probable cause briefing to the commander under oath. Giving the briefing under oath is a recommended practice, but the oath is not mandatory.

You must give the commander specific facts in your briefing. The commander must conclude there is probable cause that a crime has occurred and that evidence of the crime is in place to be searched. The information legally required for probable cause to exist often is quite technical. For example, when a drug dog alerts on a room, the commander must be briefed on the name of the dog, the name of the handler, and the training and certification of both. Leave out the name of the dog, and you could blow the case.

Foldout 1 gives you a checklist for search and seizure briefings. It will get you through your most common search situations. In addition to probable cause, you must also brief the commander on the nature of the crime, the item to be seized, and the place to be searched. You must have specific authorization to conduct a nighttime search and you must justify it in your briefing. The briefing must be true and accurate. Errors, distortions of the facts, and deliberate untruths can result in an illegal search.

A commander never can authorize a search of mail in U.S. postal channels and you cannot conduct one. Only a U.S. Magistrate or a U.S. District Court Judge can authorize a search of the U.S. mail.

When seeking authorization to search an unoccupied car, always note whether the doors are locked, the windows are up, and the motor is warm. If the commander authorizes the search, have him or her sign the AF Form 1176, Authority to Search and Seize.

Consent search. A person may consent to search of personal property. In making such a request, distinguish between consent and acquiescence/invalid waiver. Consent is legal. The other is not. When asking for consent

say, "I request your permission to search your (car, room, etc.)." Do *not* say, "Do you mind if I search your room?" You probably will have a bad consent if you go in when the suspect;

a. Waves you in.
b. Steps back and walks away.
c. Remains silent.
d. Humps his or her shoulder.
e. Says "I guess so."
f. Says, "Okay, if I have to."
g. Says, "Uh-huh." (In court, it becomes "Un-uh").

If you get any of these, seek clarification: "By your saying '_____ _____,' are you giving me your permission to search your room? Please answer yes or no."

Invariably, the suspect will ask you what will happen upon refusal. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a reply that you have a search warrant provokes acquiescence, not consent. So, when you seek consent to search, don't say that you already have a search warrant or that you will get one. Rather, if asked that question, say, "You have an absolute right to refuse. It is totally voluntary on your part. May I have your permission to search?" If you are asked about a search warrant, say that such warrants must be based upon probable cause and authorized by the commander and that you don't know what the commander would say. Never make it sound as if the suspect has no choice. Whenever possible, get the suspect's consent in writing on AF Form 1364, Consent for Search and Seizure. As a minimum, have a witness present if the suspect gave you oral consent only.

The suspect has an absolute right to refuse consent or to revoke it if given. The suspect may limit the time and place of consent. A roommate can only consent to a search of his or her personal area and the common areas shared with a roommate. If the suspect refuses consent, seek a search authorization from the appropriate commander. At that point, the suspect may try to consent. Don't go with this later consent—it is likely to be acquiescence. A good rule of thumb: Once refused, always refused.

Other search considerations. You may search only in places where the objects being searched for might reasonably be hidden. Thus, if you are searching a suspect's room for a stolen stereo, looking inside a small shaving kit or small desk drawer would be unreasonable. There are other aspects of searches. They run from inspections to plain view to emergency situations.

Since court decisions frequently change the legalities of search and seizure, contact your local SJA for the most current rulings. Keep abreast of these changes to ensure that all searches you conduct are legal.

Exercises (014):

1. Why must you obey the provisions of the Fourth Amendment to the US Constitution?

2. In the military, who can authorize you to search?

3. What must you do before getting authorization to search from a commander?

4. Who can authorize you to search mail in the US postal channels?

5. What should you say to a suspect who asks what will happen on refusal of consent to search?

6. What should you do if a suspect refuses or revokes consent to search?

7. If a suspect refuses consent to search, what general rule should you follow?

CHAPTER 3

Post Activities and Communications

AS A SECURITY Police member, you are highly visible to the public. Your appearance and conduct must be above reproach at all times. You must also be knowledgeable of your duties. It is your responsibility to be physically and mentally prepared to do your job.

In this chapter, we will discuss post activities and communications equipment and procedures. This basic knowledge will prepare you to do your daily tasks.

3–1. Post Activities

Before you start each duty day, you attend guardmount. Guardmount is a formal military formation and is your first call to duty. While you are on duty, you will most likely be inspected by your supervisor and others in your chain of command. In this section, you will learn about post activities to include post responsibilities, post inspections, and post checks. You will also study the Security Police general orders.

015. Specify procedures for guardmount and inspection.

Guardmount Procedures. It is possible that you may have to act as a flight chief on occasion. Since the holding of guardmount is the flight chief's responsibility, we present the procedures from that point of view. As flight chief, you do not delegate the holding of guardmount to a subordinate unless you are the inspecting official. In this case, the assistant flight chief conducts guardmount. During guardmount, information is disseminated, posts are assigned, and an inspection is held.

Dissemination of information. One of your duties as a supervisor is to pass on changes in procedures and to issue instructions. Some examples of the information given out at guardmount are reminders of correct radio procedures, vehicle and weapons safety, procedures for routine tasks, and details from local operating instructions (OIs). Quite frequently the term "roll call training" is used to identify this portion of guardmount.

Assigning posts. The place you work during your tour of duty is called a post. Individual posts are officially assigned at guardmount. You give specific information about each post, with special emphasis on the duties the person should perform.

Inspection. As a supervisor, you must make sure that everyone has correct written instructions for his or her specific posts. Also, you want to make sure that people on the flight are maintaining good standards of personal appearance, have the needed equipment, and are alert and fit for duty. These functions can all be completed during the inspection phase of guardmount. As you read the following paragraphs, mentally picture how your flight conducts an open ranks inspection.

At the previously designated time, as flight chief, you order the flight to "fall in." The flight falls in to form three or four ranks, depending on the size of the flight, with the squad leaders at the right flank of each rank. You assume a position centered six paces in front of and facing the flight.

You give the command, "Report." Each squad leader salutes and reports, "First squad (second squad, etc.) all present or accounted for, Sir/Ma'am."

You return the salute of each squad leader. Following the report, give the command, "Parade, rest," execute an about face, come to parade rest, and wait for the inspecting official.

As the inspecting official approaches, come to attention." execute an about face, and command, "Flight, attention." Next, face about and remain at attention until the inspecting official is three paces in front of and facing you.

As soon as the inspecting official is in position, salute and report, "Sir/Ma'am, the flight is formed." The inspecting official returns the salute and commands, "Prepare for Inspection."

Then, execute an about face and command, "Open ranks, march." At this command, the last rank stands fast and automatically executes dress right at a normal interval (arms length).

Each succeeding rank in front of them takes one, two or three paces forward, halts, and automatically executes dress right dress. Each person covers on the person in front of him or her.

As the flight is executing the open ranks movement, move by the most direct route to the right flank of the front rank or squad, one pace from and facing down the line. From this position, align the first squad, using voice command only. If it is necessary to see in front of or in back of the squad, use right or left steps in marching. As flight chief, do not weave from side to side or raise your arms to "aim." After you have aligned the first squad, execute a face to the left in marching, halt on a line with the second squad, execute a right face and align the second squad. Continue this procedure until you have aligned all four squads.

After the alignment of the fourth squad has been verified, execute a face to the right in marching, advance to three paces beyond the front rank, halt, execute a left face, and command, "Ready front." Take one pace

forward, execute a right face, salute, and report, "Sir/Ma'am the flight is prepared for inspection."

The inspecting official approaches you by the most direct route, and as he or she begins the inspection of the flight by inspecting you, the inspecting official then directs you to accompany him or her on the inspection. The inspecting official then passes behind you by passing your left shoulder. As the inspecting official passes behind you, execute a face to the right in marching and assume a position approximately two paces to the left of the inspecting official, and face down the line.

The inspecting official inspects each member of the flight, beginning with the squad leader in the first rank. As the first squad leader is inspected, give the command, "Second, third, and fourth squads, parade, rest." After inspecting the squad leader, the inspecting official executes a face to the right in marching, halts in front of the next flight member, executes a left face, inspects, and continues these procedures down the rank. As you follow the inspecting official through the inspection, note any discrepancies reported by the inspecting official.

After the last flight member in the first squad has been inspected, the inspecting official walks back up and behind the first squad, inspecting this side of the rank. As the inspecting official approaches to within six paces of the right flank of the formation, the second squad leader commands, "Second squad, attention."

The inspecting official, followed by you, will proceed a few paces beyond the extreme right flank of the formation and execute a wide turn before re-entering the right flank of the formation to inspect the second squad. This maneuver accommodates the requirement for you to remain in position behind the inspector and provides room to properly re-enter the right flank of the formation.

As the inspecting official begins to inspect the second squad, the first squad leader commands, "First squad, parade, rest." This procedure is continued with each squad until inspection of the fourth squad has been completed.

After the fourth squad has been inspected, the inspecting official advances by the most direct route to his or her original position and faces the flight. You advance three paces beyond the front rank, halt, execute a left face and command, "Flight, attention." Then, take one pace forward, execute a right face, and remain at attention. If the inspecting official has any remarks to direct to you or the flight, he or she does so now. (NOTE: If remarks are directed to the flight, the inspecting official orders you to give the flight the order "at ease" or "parade rest." You execute a left face and give the directed command, execute a right face and assume the position of the command you just gave.

When the remarks of the inspecting official are completed, come to attention, execute a left face, and give the flight the command, "Flight, attention." Then, execute a right face and salute the inspecting official. The inspecting official returns the salute, orders you to take charge of the flight, executes an about face, and departs the area.

Upon departure of the inspecting official, execute a left face and give the command, "Close ranks, march." At this command the first squad stands fast, the second squad takes one pace forward and halts, the third squad takes two paces forward and halts and the fourth squad takes three paces forward and halts. The squads automatically cover and remain at attention.

You then advance by the most direct route to the center of and six paces in front of the flight and halt, execute a left face to face the flight, and command, "Parade rest" or "At ease," whichever is appropriate. At this point, you brief the flight, call roll, and pass on the information pertinent to the coming tour of duty.

At the completion of the guardmount briefing, the flight comes to attention as you command, "Flight, attention," The formation is dismissed when you command "Post." At this command, flight members execute an about face and fall out, to assume their assigned positions for the tour of duty.

Exercises (015):

1. What three functions does guardmount fulfill?

2. When can the flight chief allow someone else to conduct guardmount?

3. What four functions are completed during the inspection phase of guardmount?

016. Identify activities on Security Police posts.

Post Responsibilitis. As stated earlier, the place you will work during a tour of duty is called a post. While you are on post, there are certain responsibilities that you must fulfill. Each post has operating instructions (OIs) that list your specific responsibilities for that post. Before you begin your duties, read the OI so that you know what you are required to do, the limits of your post, and the equipment you need to have with you. If you don't understand something in the OI, ask your supervisor to explain.

Normally, you will take over a post from another SP. Make sure you get briefed about any events that may affect you while you are on that post. Check for cleanliness, safety, and damages. Report any problems you may find to the desk sergeant or your supervisor. When you are relieved from your post, make sure it is clean and orderly. Pass on any information the person relieving you may need.

Post inspection. Your local operating instructions (OIs) contain the specified requirements for inspecting posts at your base. You will find that these requirements generally call for inspections to assure:

a. Priority elements or areas are adequately secured,

particularly during meal periods, at night, and inclement weather.

b. Security police personnel are appropriately equipped for the type of duty they are assigned and are familiar with the requirements of their posts.

c. Additional patrols are present when needed, properly equipped, and adequately instructed.

d. Weapons and ammunition are properly maintained and accounted for.

e. Vehicles are properly serviced and in operating condition.

f. Communications equipment is in operating condition and properly used.

Most often, the senior supervisors of your unit, such as the operations NCO or the chief of Security Police (CSP) will conduct post inspections.

Post check. One of the morale building tools that a shift commander, flight chief or area supervisor has is post checks of the flight or assigned personnel.

The shift commander and flight chief are responsible for the supervision of their flight and are the key to its success. The shift commander program, at those installations having such a program, provides security and law enforcement members with around-the-clock supervision by a security police officer.

Installations which do not have a shift commander program maintain a formal unit duty officer program to make checks during other than normal duty hours.

The shift commander and/or flight chief should visit and conduct post checks of each individual posted during the shift. These checks are in addition to the checks made by the area supervisor. During these checks, each supervisor insures that law enforcement or security members are correctly posted, knowledgeable of their duties, receiving proper support, and are alert and ready.

The main purpose of the post check is *NOT* "to make sure that the individual is awake." Supervisors should be conducting post checks in an attempt to get to know their people, and let them know that they are interested in each individual's well-being and problems.

Make post checks in a practical manner and conduct them so that you are sure your sentries are alert and know their jobs. Question each sentry about duties, such as general orders, special security or law enforcement instructions and entry procedures for the post. Ask realistic "What if" type questions, such as what actions would be taken under a given situation or emergency. For instance, how would they react to a sudden explosion or fire on their post? This approach is good training, because it allows the sentry to plan and organize thoughts about what they would actually do, and allows them to respond verbally to questions as they might do during an inspection conducted from a higher level of command. Avoid asking questions which could be open to argument; this only degrades morale and could turn subordinates off to the real purpose of post checks. In addition, avoid confronting them with any type of situation they might mistake as an enemy action, such as sneaking up on their post or attempting entry through points other than authorized entry points.

The checking of posts should always include (1) inspection of facilities, (2) contact with posted sentries and patrols, (3) area inspection, (4) inspection of classified material (if any), (5) inspection of funds activities (if any) and (6) inspection of weapon storage areas.

Exercises (016):

1. What should you do when you first take over a post?

2. Who normally conducts post inspections?

3. Who normally conducts post checks?

4. What should the checking of posts always include?

017. Identify the Security Police general orders and state their purpose.

Purpose of Security Police General Orders. General orders provide guidance in day-to-day and unusual situations. The Security Police general orders:

a. Define the responsibilities common to all Security Police duties.

b. Establish a procedure for the police to follow when confronted with a situation for which there is no guidance.

c. Specify the immediate action necessary for any disorder or emergency.

General Orders. The Security Police general orders and an explanation of each follows.

The first general order is *"I will take charge of my post and protect personnel and property for which I am responsible until properly relieved."* The number and limits of each Security Police member's post are defined in special orders. The special orders specify where you can go and what you must do in the performance of your duties. When you are placed in charge of that post, your superiors are relying on you to *comply with the orders* and instructions given to you until they relieve you of those responsbilities.

The second general order is *"I will report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce and will call my superior in any case not covered by instructions."* You should detain or *apprehend anyone* violating orders you are instructed to enforce and notify the LE desk or CSC. Unforseeable situations will occur that are not specifically mentioned in orders. In such cases, you should contact your superior for a decision or course of action.

The third general order is *"I will give the alarm in case of disorder or emergency."* You *immediately report any unusual events* that threaten the security of the installation or endanger life or property. You should take reasonable counteraction to save lives and minimize the extent of damage. At the same time, maintain the security of your post and be alert for possible violations of special orders during the emergency.

It is essential that each person fully understands the general orders and how they apply to his or her post.

Exercises (017):

1. Which Security Police general order are you complying with when you sound the alarm because of an emergency?

2. What is the first Security Police general order?

3. Which Security Police general order are you complying with when you call your supervisor to ask for instructions?

4. What is the purpose of Security Police general orders?

3-2. Communications

Communications is probably your most important tool. The effectiveness with which you use this tool could save your life, the lives of others, or prevent damage to Air Force resources. In a dangerous situation, knowing how to communicate can determine mission success.

In this section, we will discuss the primary and alternate means of communications used by Security Police. You will also learn about the principles and procedures of radio communications.

018. Identify Security Police communication means and specify when and how they are used.

Primary Communications Means. The radio is the primary means of communication used to control Security Police activities. It provides speed, reliability, flexibility, mobility, and system integration. Security Police use these types of radios: base station, base station remote, mobile two-way, and portable.

Types of radios. The specific radio model used varies from base to base. Features also differ by model. Any one of these radio types can have more than one channel or frequency. This feature adds to the flexibility of the communication system. Your supervisor will train you on the radio model you use at your unit.

Base station. This is a fixed two-way radio, usually located at the law enforcement desk (LED) or central security control (CSC). These radios are used to control all radio traffic on the net and are designated as the net control station (NCS). They have the strongest transmitting capability and can be used to contact all other radio units on the net.

Base station remote. This radio can be installed on fixed posts, such as entry control points. It is basically an amplifier connected to the base station by telephone lines and is not independent of the base station. This radio uses the base station unit to send and receive calls. Frequently, it is used as an alternate NCS.

Mobile two-way. These radios are installed in Security Police vehicles used on a regular basis. They can be used to talk with the base station and other radios on the net. Some types of installed mobile two-way radios can be quickly removed from the vehicle and carried by an individual as a portable radio. This type of mobile two-way radio is called a converta-comm-radio.

Portable. These radios are small low-power radios used to talk over short distances. This radio can be used to talk with base station, mobile two-way, and other portable radios on the net. They are used on walking posts, stakeouts, and at other times when a mobile or fixed radio cannot be used.

Alternate Communications Means. If you can't make contact by radio, you can use one of several other communications devices and techniques. Commonsense and the situation you are faced with should dictate which of these alternate methods to use.

Telephone. One of the alternate devices available to you is the telephone. In addition to the base system telephones, which are used for routine transactions, we also use direct line and field phones. The direct line is usually assigned to fixed posts, such as the base entry control points. With a direct line, you don't need to dial any numbers. You pick up the receiver on your post and the phone rings at the other end, usually the LED or CSC. The field phone is a manually operated tactical phone system. It is usually used in the physical security function of Security Police operations. To operate a field phone, you pick up the receiver and turn a crank attached to the phone. This causes the phone to ring at the terminal point, normally LED or CSC.

Hand and arm signals. Hand and arm signals are used primarily in tactical situations. Use these signals when silence is needed or when the noise level is too high for oral communications. When you use hand and arm signals, be sure that both the sender and receiver can see and understand the signals.

Flashlight. Flashlights maybe used to attract attention and to show your position. You can also send out codes and signals using multicolored lenses. These signals and codes should be locally devised, taking into consideration the terrain, weather conditions, and distance between posts. These factors could affect the way you use the flashlight for communications.

Flares. Another device you can use to communicate with is the flare. The two most commonly used for

communication are day/night flares and slap flares. When you use flares, be extremely careful as they are highly flammable and a potential fire hazard. Like flashlights, you can use flares to send preplanned signals.

Smoke. Since smoke is hard to see at night, use smoke during daylight hours. Normally, you would use different color smoke to show that a situation exists and its location. When using smoke, use extreme caution because it is a potential fire hazard.

Whistle. Use your whistle when you want to attract attention. Whistle signals and codes can be locally devised and used alone or with other communication devices or techniques.

Weapons. Use weapons as a means of communication only as a last resort when all other means have been exhausted and have failed. This means that you can use a weapon to communicate only in an extreme emergency. If you must use a weapon for this purpose, point the weapon upward and fire three consecutive shots in rapid succession.

Exercises (018):

1. What is your primary means of communication?

2. What are the types of radios used by Security Police?

3. What alternate means of communication can you use?

4. How do you operate a direct line telephone?

5. When are hand and arm signals used?

6. When can you use a weapon as a means of communication?

7. How must you use a weapon for communication?

019. Specify radio communications principles and procedures.

Principles and Procedures. The principles of communicating via radio are almost the same as those of talking face-to-face. The main difference is that you are limited by lack of eye contact when talking on the radio. Since the radio is your primary means of communication, you must be thoroughly familiar with how to use it. In addition, you must understand how this communication system is set up and how it works. This knowledge will enable you to use sound radio communications procedures.

Radio net. A radio net consists of two or more radios (stations) operating together on a common frequency. You must always have an NCS designated to supervise your net. The NCS should have the most sensitive receiver and the most powerful transmitter. The NCS is usually located at the LE (law enforcement) desk or CSC. Your net may either be a directed net or a free net. A directed net is a net where each station must receive permission from the NCS to make direct contact with another station on the net. A free net is one on which stations may transmit back and forth whenever the net is clear, without asking for permission from the NCS. On a free net, the NCS coordinates and supervises as needed.

Call signs. Each station on a net is assigned a call sign. A call sign is made up of letters or numbers to identify a specific station. When you want to contact another station on your net, identify the station you are calling first, followed by your call sign. For example, if your call sign is "Police 2" and you want to contact the LE desk, the call would be: "Base Police, this is Police 2."

Clarity. To help make sure that your message is understood, pronounce each word clearly and distinctly. Speak at a normal conversational level, but consider background noise and adjust your volume accordingly. Speak at an even rate of speed using natural phrases just as if you were talking face-to-face. Transmit idea by idea, not word by word. Know what you are going to say before you transmit.

Procedure Words (Prowords). Prowords are used in radio communications to shorten sending time and to simplify clear reception. Each approved proword has a specific meaning. The following list contains the prowords you are likely to use and an explanation of each.

Proword	*Explanation*
Acknowledge	Let me know that you have received and understood this message.
Affirmative.	Yes, or permission granted.
All after.	The portion of the message to which I have reference is all of that which follows.
All before.	The portion of the message to which I have reference is all of that which precedes.
Break	I hearby indicate the separation of the text from other portions of the message.
Cancel.	Cancel my transmission (identification). (Not to be confused with the prowords "disregard this transmission.")
Disregard this transmission.	This transmission is in error; disregard it. (This proword must not be used to cancel any message that has been completely transmitted and for which receipt or acknowledgement has been received.)

Proword	*Explanation*
I read back.	The following is my response to your instructions to read back.
Go ahead.	Proceed with your message.
I say again.	I am repeating transmission or portion indicated.
I spell.	I shall spell the next word phonetically.
I verify.	That which follows has been verified at your request and is repeated. (To be used only as a reply to verify.)
Message follows	A message that required recording is about to follow (Transmitted immediately after the call.)
Negative.	No, or permission not granted, or that is not correct.
Out (call sign).	This is the end of my transmission to you and no answer is required or expected.
Over.	This is the end of my transmission to you and a response is necessary. Go ahead, transmit.
Read back.	Repeat all of the specified part of this message back to me exactly as received.
Relay to or for.	Transmit this message to all addresses or to the address designation immediately following.
Roger	I have received your last transmission satisfactorily.
Say again.	Repeat all of the following part of your last transmission.
Silence	Cease transmission immediately; maintain silence until instructed to resume.
Silence lifted	Silence can be lifted only by the station imposing it or higher authority.
Speak slower.	Your transmission is at too fast a speed/reduce speed.
Stand by.	(Self-explanatory).
That is correct	You are correct, or what you have transmitted is correct.
This is.	This transmission is from the station whose designation immediately follows.
Time	That which immediately follows is the time or dateline group of the message.
Unknown station.	The identity of the station with whom I am attempting to establish communication is unknown.
Verify	Verify entire message (or portion indicated) with the originator and send correct version (to be used only at discretion of or by the addressee to which the questioned message was directed).
Wilco.	I have received your message, understand it, and will comply. (To be used only by the addressee. Since the meaning of Roger is included in that of Wilco, the two prowords are never used together.
Wait.	I must pause for a few seconds.
Wait out.	I must pause longer than a few seconds.
Word after.	The word of the message to which I have reference is that which follows.
Word before.	The word of the message to which I have reference is that which precedes.
Words twice.	Communication is difficult. Transmit each phrase (or each code group) twice. (This proword may be used as an order, a request, or as information.)
Wrong.	Your last transmission was incorrect. The correct version is _____

Phonetic alphabet. Whenever you have a difficult word to communicate or a word that can be easily misspelled, use the phonetic alphabet to get the correct word through. Here we show the phonetic alphabet and how each letter is spoken.

Letter	*Phonetic*	*Spoken as*
A	ALFA	AL fah
B	BRAVO	BRAH voh
C	CHARLIE	CHAR lee
D	DELTA	DELL tah
E	ECHO	ECK oh
F	FOXTROT	FOKS trot
G	GOLF	GOLF
H	HOTEL	HOH tell
I	INDIA	IN dee ah
J	JULIET	JEW lee ett
K	KILO	KEY loh
L	LIMA	LEE mah
M	MIKE	MIKE
N	NOVEMBER	NO vem ber
O	OSCAR	OSS car
P	PAPA	PAH pah
Q	QUEBEC	KEH beck
R	ROMEO	ROW me oh
S	SIERRA	SEE air rah
T	TANGO	TANG goh
U	UNIFORM	YOU ne form
V	VICTOR	VIK tar
W	WHISKEY	WISS key
X	XRAY	ECKS ray
Y	YANKEE	YANG key
Z	ZULU	ZOO loo

Numerals. Numbers must be transmitted quite often. To make sure that you get the numbers right, use the standard pronunciations below

Numeral	*Spoken as*
0	ZE-ro
1	WUN
2	TOO
3	TREE
4	FOW-er
5	FIFE
6	SIX
7	SEV-en
8	AIT
9	NIN-er

Numbers are transmitted digit by digit, except that exact multiples of thousands may be spoken as such. The following examples demonstrate this.

Numeral	*Spoken as*
44	FOW-er FOW-er

Numeral	*Spoken as*
90	NIN-er ZE-ro
136	WUN TREE SIX
500	FIFE ZE-ro-ZE-ro
1478	WUN FOW-er SEV-en AIT
7000	SEV-en TOU-sand
16000	WUN SIX TOU-sand
812681	AIT WUN TOO SIX AIT WUN

Punctuation. When you must punctuate a message to give its full meaning or impact, use the standard punctuation phrase given in the following list.

Punctuation	*Spoken as*
Comma (,)	Comma.
Period (.)	Full stop or period.
Parentheses (())	Paren/unparen or open brackets/ close brackets.
Oblique stroke (/)	Slant.
Quotation marks (" ")	Quote/unquote.
Hypen (-)	Hyphen.
Colon (:)	Colon.
Semicolon (;)	Semicolon.
Dash (—)	Dash.

Clearing the net. It is important for you to clear the net each time you finish a transmission. Do this by using the proword "Out," when you have finished transmitting. If you fail to clear the net, you could cause someone else to delay an excessive length of time because of uncertainty as to whether or not the net is clear.

Prohibited practices. Federal regulations prohibit you and all other radio users from any of the following radio practices:

a. Violating radio silence.
b. Holding unofficial conversations.
c. Transmitting on a directed net without permission.
d. Performing excessive testing.
e. Transmitting an operator's personal name.
f. Using classified call signs or material.
g. Using profane, obscene, or indecent language.

These prohibitions are designed to help us and are easy to follow. You should bear in mind that radio transmissions are subject to periodic monitoring by the Federal Communications Commission.

Exercises (019):

1. What is a radio net?

2. What is the difference between a directed net and a free net?

3. What is a call sign?

4. Why are prowords used in radio communications?

5. When should you use the phonetic alphabet?

6. How do you transmit numerals?

7. How do you clear the radio net?

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Glossary of Acronyms

AFOSI—Air Force Office of Special Investigation
AFSC—Air Force speciality code
AWOL—Absent without leave
BISS—Base and installation security system
CSC—Central Security Control
CSP—Chief of Security Police
DOD—Department of Defense
FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation
ID—Identification
LED—Law enforcement desk
NCS—Net control station
OI—Operating instruction
SJA—Staff Judge Advocate
SOFA—Status of forces agreement
SPECS—Security Police Elements for Contigencies
TO—Technical order
UCMJ—Uniform Code of Military Justice
USC—United States Code
VIP—Very important personnel

Answers for Exercises

CHAPTER 1

Reference:

001 – 1. Became a permanent member of the Army.
001 – 2. Advisor on military police matters.
001 – 3. T.
001 – 4. T.
001 – 5. National Security Act of 1947.
001 – 6. T.
001 – 7. T.
001 – 8. Need for a "whole base" protective system.
001 – 9. T.
001 – 10. From "Air Police" to "Security Police."
001 – 11. Divided into two separate specialties.
001 – 12. T.
001 – 13. T.

002 – 1. Provide for the health, welfare, and personal needs of the individuals.
002 – 2. a. Support Security Police personnel engaged in local ground defense functions.
b. Supervise law enforcement personnel.
c. Protect personnel, equipment, and facilities.
d. Maintain law and order.

003 – 1. When both parties constructively act as checks and balances on one another.
003 – 2. Through newspaper articles and talks at wives' clubs, commanders' call, civic groups, advisory councils, and schools.
003 – 3. Starts with the Chief of Security Police and all Security Police members must support it.

004 – 1. (1) d.
(2) f.
(3) b.
(4) e.
(5) g.
(6) c.
(7) a.

005 – 1. a. Correct.
b. Incorrect. Our pride will be projected to others through our conduct, appearance, courtesy, and performance.
c. Incorrect. We should never place ourselves in a position of compromise.
d. Correct.
e. Incorrect. Most, but not all, people will respect you.

CHAPTER 2

006 – 1. US Consitution, Federal statutes, international laws.
006 – 2. Persons identified in Article 2, UCMJ.
006 – 3. In all places.
006 – 4. A violation of one the punitive Articles 77–134, UCMJ.

007 – 1. Military government occurs in an occupied territory.
007 – 2. The Army is the executive agency.
007 – 3. T.
007 – 4. In the US or one of its possessions.
007 – 5. T.
007 – 6. T.
007 – 7. T.
007 – 8. Known as the UCMJ.
007 – 9. All branches have the same military justice system.

008 – 1. Exclusive, concurrent, proprietary, and reciprocal.
008 – 2. Federal law.
008 – 3. Both state and Federal laws.
008 – 4. Landowner's rights.
008 – 5. Each armed force branch has courts-martial jurisdiction over all persons subject to the code.

009 – 1. a. Article 92, UCMJ.
b. Rule 302, MCM and Article 7, UCMJ.
c. US Constitution, orders of the president, Federal laws, treaties, regulations, and orders of superiors.
009 – 2. You may detain and exercise administrative control over them; Title 18, Section 1382, US Code gives you this authority.
009 – 3. Internal Security Act of 1950.
009 – 4. You have the same citizen's right of arrest as civilians.
009 – 5. Enforcing civil laws.

010 – 1. AFR 125–26.
010 – 2. Life or property.
010 – 3. Safety.
010 – 4. Revolver in holster, hammer strap unfastened; hand on revolver grip, revolver not cocked; finger not in trigger guard.
010 – 5. A responsible individual having knowledge of the proper clearing procedures.
010 – 6. Only when absolutely necessary.
010 – 7. Physical apprehension and restraint techniques; chemical dispersers; batons; military working dogs.
010 – 8. Any force that could result in loss of life or serious bodily harm.

011 – 1. a. Taking of a person into custody.
b. Restraint of free movement.
c. Loss of free movement that results from being taken into custody.
011 – 2. Any officer, warrant officer, noncommissioned officer (NCO), or other person designated by proper authority to perform guard, police, or criminal investigation duties.
011 – 3. Probable cause.
011 – 4. Position and attitude.
011 – 5. Could prevent serious injury or death; negate allegations of negligence.

012 – 1. (1) A crime has been committed and (2) the person to be apprehended did it.
012 – 2. When necessary to prevent (1) a disgrace to the service, (2) commission of a serious offense, or (3) an escape when the officer committed a serious offense.
012 – 3. Do not apprehend persons for very minor offenses.
012 – 4. Get authorization to apprehend from the appropriate commander.
012 – 5. State "You are under apprehension for the offense of ___." Don't make a friendly invitation. You may use physical restraint.
012 – 6. You may question the individual if he or she permits.

013 – 1. When you seek a verbal or written statement.
013 – 2. a. 5th Amendment.

b. Article 31.

013 – 3. Not question the suspect.
013 – 4. Knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily.
013 – 5. They refresh memories, may be admissable in court, make it difficult for the maker to change the story, and can be used in pretrial investigations.

014 – 1. To protect constitutional rights and ensure seized evidence is legally admissable for prosecution.
014 – 2. A neutral and detached commander.
014 – 3. Give the commander a probable cause briefing.
014 – 4. US Magistrate or US District Court Judge.
014 – 5. Tell suspects they have the absolute right to refuse and consent is totally voluntary.
014 – 6. Seek a search authorization from the appropriate commander.
014 – 7. Once refused, always refused.

CHAPTER 3

015 – 1. Information is disseminated, posts are assigned, and an inspection is held.
015 – 2. Only when the flight chief is the inspecting official.
015 – 3. Ensuring all personnel have correct written instructions for their specific post, are maintaining good standards of personal appearance, have the needed equipment, are alert and fit for duty.

016 – 1. Get briefed on events that may affect you on that post; check for cleanliness, safety, and damages.
016 – 2. Senior supervisors of your unit, such as the operations NCO or CSP.
016 – 3. Shift commander, flight chief, area supervisors.
016 – 4. Inspection of facilities; contact with posted sentries and patrols; area inspection; inspection of classified material, funds activities, and weapon storage areas (if any).

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017 – 1. The third.
017 – 2. "I will take charge of my post and protect personnel and property for which I am responsible until properly relieved."
017 – 3. The second general order.
017 – 4. To define responsibilities common to all Security Police duties; establish procedures to follow when confronted with a situation for which there is no guidance; and specify the immediate action necessary for any disorder of emergency.

018 – 1. Radio.
018 – 2. Base station, base station remote, mobile two-way, portable.
018 – 3. Telephone, hand and arm signals, flashlight, flares, smoke, whistle, weapons.
018 – 4. Don't dial any numbers; just pick up the receiver.
018 – 5. When silence is needed or when noise level is too high for oral communications.
018 – 6. As a last resort when all other means have been exhausted and failed.
018 – 7. Point the weapon upward and fire three consecutive rounds rapidly.

019 – 1. Two or more radios operating together on a common frequency.
019 – 2. On a directed net you must receive NCS's permission to make direct contact with another station; on a free net, you don't need this permission.
019 – 3. Numbers and letters used to identify a specific station.
019 – 4. To shorten sending time and to simplify clear reception.
019 – 5. When you have a difficult word to communicate.
019 – 6. Digit by digit, except exact multiples of thousands may be spoken as such.
019 – 7. By using the proword "over."

1. Record the following items:

   — Date of briefing: _____.
   — Time of briefing: _____.
   — SP giving briefing: _____.
   — Commander called: _____.

2. When the commander comes to the phone, state the following:

   "This is _____ of Security Police. I am calling you to authorize a request for search and seizure. Will you please give me an oath?" (The oath: "Do you swear to tell the truth in your briefing, so help you God?") (The reply: "I do.")

3. Detail full facts on why there is probable cause to conclude that a crime has occurred and that evidence of the crime is in the place to be searched. Be very specific. Seek assistance from a judge advocate if possible. The following checklists cover those situations which require technical accuracy:

   a. Checklist when human smells or sees marijuana.

      — Name of person who smelled or saw marijuana.
      — Where did person smell or see marijuana?
      — When did person smell or see marijuana?
      — How does person know it smelled or looked like marijuana?
         — — Past experience? (Describe)
         — — Past exposure? (Describe)
         — — Past training? (Describe)

   b. Checklist for drug dog alert. The drug detection dog team of (Rank and Name of Handler) and (his) (her) drug detection dog (Name of Dog) has alerted on (Place) at (When). According to the handler, the alert indicates that there is an illegal drug in the place to be searched. Both the handler and the drug dog were trained and certified in drug detection dog handling at the DOD Dog Center, Lackland AFB TX. Both this handler and this dog have been certified in drug detection by the base commander. The NCOIC of the Military Working Dog Section has rated this dog and handler team as highly effective in detecting illegal drugs. (Note: Facts as stated must be true. Some briefing can be used for bomb dog team.)

   c. Checklist for informer cases.

      — Did the commander approve the investigator's use of an informer? If so, commander is not neutral and detached. If not N&D, use another commander.
      — Do not give the name of the informer.
      — How does the informer know there is evidence of a crime in the place to be searched? e.g. What is the basis of his knowledge?
         — — Personal observation of contraband or criminal act.
         — — Admission by person?
         — — When did he see it?
         — — Where did he see it?
         — — Where is it now and how do you know that?
         — — The greater the detail of the facts and circumstances the better it is.
      — What is the reliability of the informer?
      — The key: Give specific facts of past reliability. Do not just state a conclusion that the informer has been reliable in the past. Give specific facts on how informer was reliable.
      — Military record if known.
      — Opinion of supervisor, commander, first sergeant on informer's truth and veracity.
      — His admission if he is partner to crime.
      — Status of informer (victim, bystander, mere witness, undercover operative).
      — Any corroboration?
         — — Other witnesses?
         — — Any facts verified by SPs?
            — — — Room number by base alpha roster or first sergeant?
            — — — Car license or make/model by AFLETS?
            — — — SP walk through to confirm odor of marijuana?

   d. Other factual situations.

      — What makes you think a crime has occurred?
      — What makes you think the evidence is in the place to be searched?
      — Time element?

4. I suspect the offense of _____. I request your authorization to search for (Describe item to be seized) as evidence of that crime at the following location:

   — Building: Does commander have jurisdiction over building?
      — — Building # _____. Room # _____.
   — Car: Year _____. Make _____. Model _____. License _____.

5. I request permission to search (occupants of room) (car) (person of _____). Yes: _____. No: _____.

6. "I request that the search be conducted by _____ and such other persons who may be necessary to assist (him) (her)." Yes: _____. No: _____.

7. "If at nighttime: I request your authorization to conduct a nighttime search because (give reasons, e.g. lateness of hour, escape of suspect, possibility of movement, use, destruction, or consumption of evidence)." (_____ _____) Yes: _____. No: _____.

8. Prepare memorandum for record on back of AF Form 1176. Prepare front of AF Form 1176 for signature. Have commander sign now if time permits or later.

9. Save all notes and rough drafts of memorandum for record for Jencks Act purposes. Save all notes, rough drafts, and statements used as input to briefing for Jencks Act purposes.

10. Execute search and seizure after trying to locate suspect to have him present.

Foldout 1. Search and Seizure Checklist.